The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1908. NO. 46

LOCAL NEWS.

February 14th will be St. Valentine's day.

For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

Next Sunday will be Candlemas, or ground hog day.

For best hard and soft coal, go to Gilbert's coal yard. Prices alwayslowest.

WANTED—Boarders, at reduced rates; all conveniences. Hotel Clairndon, C. C. Wright, proprietor.

A new assortment of post card albums are among the late arrivals at the ITEM stationery department.

FOR RENT—Flats in Hotel Clairndon at $8, $10 and $12 per month. Inquire of WRIGHT BROS, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The line of valentines at the ITEM stationery department is large and varied. Call early and make your choice.

The revival services being conducted in the U. B. church are well attended each night and much interest is manifested.

J. O. Smith, of Trough Creek, delivered a car load of western corn to the farmers of this section last Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson who have been boarding at the Clairndon during the winter are taking one of the flats and will again take up housekeeping.

It depends upon the pill you take. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills known for constipation and sick headache. Sold by Wright & Dell.

A rich treat awaits those who attend the musical and literary entertainment to be given in the Mill Creek M. E. church next Saturday evening, February 1st.

Wright Bros. are renovating Hotel Clairndon, freshing the walls with kalsomine and otherwise improving the interior of their already up to date hotel.

Harry Foster, who has resided for several years in a house belonging to the E. C Rex estate on Main street, yesterday moved to the Clabangh place in Union township.

When you want the best, get DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. It is good for little or big cuts, boils or bruises, and is especially recommended for piles. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week a freight blockade, caused the wrecking of a coal train near Vineyard, extended through this place blocking tracks through the town most of this time.

Messrs. G. W. Wright and J. G. Hicks attended school directors' meeting at the county seat Friday and Saturday last. Mr. Wright was made one of three delegates to attend the state convention to be held in Harrisburg next month.

Beginning next Sunday the regular preaching service will be held in the Mapleton M. E. church at 10.30 a. m. for three successive Sundays, or during the progress of the revival meeting which will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Ake, at Mill Creek.

A general order issued by Superintendent Preston says: "All freight and work trains on the main line of the Middle division will be operated under absolute blocks and will be treated in the same manner as passenger trains. The order is in effect Saturday, January 25."

The revival meeting which had been in progress in the M. E. church upward of four weeks closed Sunday night. A number of young people who were born anew at these meetings were taken as probationers into the church at the closing service. The pastor, Rev. Ake, will reopen a protracted meeting at Mill Creek, commencing next Sunday evening.

At the Republican primary election held in this borough Saturday evening, the following ticket was nominated: Judge of election, R. N. McCarl; inspector, C. C. Foster; councilmen, James H. Hooper, Samuel Roblev, E. E. Bell; school directors, A. M. Parker, J. E. Corbin; justice of the peace, L. L. Parker; tax collector, J. A. Toomey; constable, John M. White; auditors, Edward Foster, Melvin Miller.

The Juniata White Sand Company has received from the Arthur Koppel Co., of Pittsburgh, a consignment of twenty-one new steel cars of three tons capacity for use in transporting the crude sand from the quarry in Hare's valley to its manufacturing plant in this borough. The new cars are of a type embracing a number of features not embodied in any other cars used for the purpose in this section, one very decided feature being the side dump, which greatly facilitates the unloading of the trains at the works which with the old style of cars was a cumbersome task.

Successful Meeting of Directors.

Reports from the School directors convention held in the Court house, Huntingdon, last Friday and Saturday, indicate much interest manifested by the directors in all parts of the county, along lines which will materially benefit the public schools of their several districts. Prof. Rapp, of Berks county, gave several very instructive talks on subjects bearing directly on school work, giving the benefit of his personal work and experience and results from the same. He was a very entertaining and instructive speaker and especially enthusiastic on the subject of manual training, which he hopes to see the new educational commissioners make a part of the public school course, at least in a degree sufficient to enable the boys and girls to get an idea of the realities of life, and thus guide their young minds in a channel that may help them decide their future action in life. To accomplish this change in our present system will require time and much careful investigation. The best possible results can be relied on, however, from the commissioners as constituted, all being men of well known educational ability.

Many discussions as to methods pertaining to schools, was heartily entered into by the directors present. The one subject seemingly considered the most important, was the moral standard of those who teach our schools, which all agreed should be of the highest possible standard. Most of those present being parents, they naturally considered as most important, the character of those who, of necessity, would largely mould the future life of their child, and from expression given by directors representing different sections, we have reason to be proud of our efficient teachers throughout the county.

Ray TerHaar has been assigned to DI tower, near Bellwood, as second trick operator from 3 P. M. to 11 P. M. His many friends dislike to have him leave town. Loy Rex has been appointed 3d trick operator at BP tower, taking the place of Mr. TerHaar who was sent to Bellwood to-day.

Some time during last Saturday night some rascal entered Howard Wertz's house while he was on duty at the sand works, leaving the door open after ransacking the place in which condition Mr. Wertz found his apartments when returning from his work. An entrance was made into the home of Mrs. Heaster through a window on the first floor, but the thief was frightened away by hearing that lady go from her own apartment on the second floor to call one of her sons.

A slight fire at the home of Mr. Benjamin O'Connor about 11 o'clock last Thursday morning caused some little excitement for a time. Fortunately the damage done to the building was slight, but what might have been is what keeps up the talk. The fire was caused by a spark from the furnace flue lodging in the shingle roof and being fanned into a blaze by a gale that was blowing at the time. Prompt action on the part of several citizens who quickly responded to the alarm prevented the destruction of the home.

Townsman T. M. Wood has completed his twentieth year of service at Jackstown water station. During this period of years many changes have taken place. From a small pumping station it has grown to one of importance and where in the eighties trains would stop for water by the dozens during a twenty-four hour day, they are now supplied by the hundreds, from the iron troughs which are filled as rapidly as emptied by the constantly passing trains in both directions up to date appliances for utilizing the waters of the Juniata river to supplement the supply from the mountain and buildings of undreamed-of proportions and machinery of latest style have replaced the crude structure that once covered an old boiler which was sufficient to supply the necessary water for the long ago. The large house on the mountain side and the lesser ones which so long constituted a domain with General McComb as an absolute monarch have all passed into memory, as the Pennsy grew and grew and hewed her way into old Jacks mountain to make room for more tracks over which to haul the ever increasing volume of traffic. To those familiar with the years long ago the reminiscences are pleasant to recall with the present conditions with which to make comparison.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Ray TerHarr made a trip to Granville Sunday evening.

—Mr. and and Mrs. J. G. Hicks visited their son at Granville on Sunday.

—Mrs. Michael Crane, of Vineyard, visited friends in town last Thursday.

—Rev. J. H. Ake is spending a part of this week at his home in Williamsburg.

—Mrs. A. L. Hyskell, of Warriorsmark, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. J. G. Spangler.

—George Henneman and family are visiting Mrs. Henneman's parents near town.

—Homer Pheasant, of Petersburg, spent Sunday with his parents in Smith valley.

—Shapiro Bros. are preparing the store room in the Wright Bros. building for occupancy.

—Miss Myrtle Wright, of Juniata, spent Sunday with her parent, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wright.

—Jay Decker and Miss Rebecca Foust, of Ardenheim, spent Saturday last with Miss Tillie Neice.

—Mrs. J. G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Parker, last Wednesday.

—Mrs. William F. Wakefield visited her sister, Mrs. George Rogers, at Warrior Ridge over Sunday.

—G. D. Wood and M. L. Rex attended the meeting of Mt. Hor Encampment at Huntingdon Monday evening.

—Mrs. E. R. Stratford and two children, of Mount Union, were guests of her aunt, Mrs. J. G. Hicks, Thursday last.

—Beatrice and Gladys Cassidy, of Altoona, spent Sunday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rex.

—Mrs. Amanda Dell and her son, David H. Dell, of Cass township, were visitors to Mapleton on Saturday.

—Ira Swope, of Selinsgrove, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Jennie Swope, on Main street.

—Mrs. Jennie Swope, Mrs. Alvin Decker and Mrs. Frank O'Connor spent yesterday with friends in Huntingdon.

— V. S. Godard, of Altoona, a popular freight conductor on the middle division, was a visitor to Mapleton Saturday last.

—Chalmer Horton and wife were guests of Mrs. Lou Bowman and Alvin Decker and wife for a couple days last week.

—Mrs. Lida Miller went to Juniata last Saturday whe e she will spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Parker.

—Mr. Harry Kinsel, of Huntingdon, was the guest of his newhew, Mr. Don Wright, at Hotel Clairndon last Saturday evening.

—Capt. Wm. Simpson, of Alexis, Ill., was a caller in town Monday evening in company with his brother Dr. G. W. Simpson.

—Mrs. John W. Hooper was summounded to Altoona last week on account of the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Peter Curry.

—John McMullen, one of our aged residents and a veteran of the civil war, is ill with pneumonia at his home in the southern end of town.

—Mr. Samuel Henderson was called to Altoona, Tuesday on account of the illness of his son Herbert, who is threatened with pneumonia.

—Mary Graham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Graham, is ill with pneumonia. Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mount Union, has charge of the case.

—Andrew P. Simpson, of Mill Creek, and Mrs. Martha Sharrer, of Norwood, Ill., were guests of their niece, Mrs. J. G Hicks, Tuesday.

—Miss Alwilda Gillam, daughter of Exmayor, James S. Gillam, of Tyrone, has been visiting for several days with her uncle, W. F. Gillam and family on Main street.

—Rev. W. J. Watters, of Pittsburgh, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green, assisted Rev. MacLeod during last week with his meeting in the U. B. church.

—Geo. W. Yocum spent a couple days last week in Williamsport transacting business for the Pittsburg White Sand company, for which company he is superintendent.

—Murray Messmer, son of J. P. Messmer, had a leg broken yesterday evening by running againt a post while coasting on O'Connor's hill. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Green, of Mill Creek.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH.

Death Summons a Prominent Resident of Huntingdon.

Dr. Andrew Boelus Brumbaugh, one of the most prominent citizens of this county and well known throughout the state as a physician and surgeon, died shortly after midnight Monday morning at the private hospital of Dr. Price, Philadelphia, to which institution he was taken on Friday and on Saturday underwent an operation for appendicitis. He was taken ill during the early part of last week and the operation was performed under most unfavorable conditions and when little hopes were entertained for his recovery. He slowly sank until death claimed him. Dr. Brumbaugh was the third son of Jacob and Rachel Brumbaugh, was born on the old Brumbaugh homestead in Penn township, August 8, 1836. His education was obtained in the subscription schools and the public schools and by private study, which resulted in his mastering the branches of higher English. In 1854 he became a teacher and this he followed for a period of nine years. In 1862 he began the study of medicine under Dr. John A. Wintrode, of Marklesburg, entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1863 and graduated in 1866. He gave his special attention to surgery in which he acquired a high reputation. He was surgeon for the Pennsylvania and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad companies and was a member of the County, State and National Medical associations and of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons. He was also a member of the United States pension examining board. He was a founder and trustee of the Orphans' home at Huntingdon and for twenty-seven years officiated as its physician. He was the founder and secretary of the Huntingdon Brethren Dunkard church; a founder, trustee, and secretary of the board of trustees of Juniata college; the first promotor of the library, the museum, the hospital and the periodical publications at Juniata College. He had a rare appreciation for art, literature, education and culture. He possessed a strong and winning personality and enjoyed the esteem and respect of the people of Huntingdon and of many scattered throughout the state. He is survived by his wife and two children: Dr. Gaius M., of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Cora B. Silverthorn, of Coalport. The remains were brought to Huntingdon Monday evening and the funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

—W. H. Mounts on Monday went to Hyndman where he will be engaged for a few days in assisting to tear down and pack the machinery of the Bulletin office which will be shipped to Mapleton.

—Mrs. W. H. Stonebraker, of Mill Creek, called on Mrs. G W. Yocum in this place between trains Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Yocum has been ill for some time with grippe but is convalescing.

—Prof. William Beery, of Huntingdon, who was recently appointed field worker for the State Sabbath School Association for the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford, Mifflin and Fulton, spent last Sunday with the Mapleton M. E. school and was much pleased with his visit.

—John Larkins, of Altoona, visited the families of John and William Long in town on Monday. Mr. Larkins also called on his friend John M. White whom he had not seen for thirty-four years. When a lad of thirteen years, Mr. Larkins drove boat team for Mr. White, who was then a popular boatman on the old Pennsylvania canal.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks, of Newberry, Pa., was in town Saturday afternoon and took her aunt Miss Jane Long home with her. Miss Long being an invalid, it is Mrs. Wicks' intention to have her placed in a home for the aged and incurable in the city of Williamsport. Advice received from Mrs. Wicks late last evening is the effect that her husband, H. D. Wicks, and daughter, Miss Ruth, are ill with scarlet fever at their home in Newberry. In the case of the daughter the attack is considered mild while that of the husband is more pronounced and the patient is in a serious condition. It will be remembered by most of our readers that Mr. Wicks is the Sims & Co. construction superintendent who several weeks ago attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head while temporarily insane, from the effects of which he is totally blind.

Samuel Bruce Hooper.

Samuel B. Hooper died at his home, 2810 Walnut avenue, Altoona, at 2.40 o'clock Saturday morning, January 25, 1908, of congestion of the lungs and heart failure, after an illness of two weeks' duration.

Deceased was the son of the late Philip and Mary Hooper, of Mapleton, and was born in this place June 4, 1864. Most of his life was spent in Mapleton where under his father he learned the carpenter trade. In August, 1893, he was married to Miss Ella Grove. Soon after their marriage they moved to Altoona where Mr. Hooper was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company in the cab shop. He was a member of the United Brethren church, of Altoona, of the Improved order of Red Men and of W. C, No. 60, P. O. S. of A. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Miss Bertha, at home. He is also survived by one brother and four sisters. They are Elmer O. Hooper, of Union township; Mrs. Fietta Clemens and Mrs. Jane Templeton, of Altoona; Mrs. Margaret McDonald, of Wilkinsburg, and Mrs. Ora Ramsey, of Clover Creek.

The remains were brought to Mapleton Monday morning on the 11.40 train and conveyed to the U. B. church where services were conducted by the pastor Rev. T. H. MacLeod. The interment was made in U. B. cemetery, adjacent to the house where the deceased was born and most of his life was spent. The two secret societies to which he belonged were represented by three members from each and they acted as pallbearers. The beautiful ritualistic ceremony of the Red Men was performed at the grave and the releasing of the snow-white dove by the chaplain was a fitting tribute of peace to the memory of the departed.

Found Dead in Home.

From Newton Hamilton Herald.

John Z. Norton, a signal inspector for the Pennsylvania railroad, who resided with his two sons, Herman and Ralph, since the death of his second wife a little over three years ago, in the Ewing & Kinsloe house on Front street, was found dead on a couch in his sitting room on Thursday at noon.

He with his two boys took their meals at the Logan House and he left word with Mrs. McElhone to have his dinner bucket packed so he could go away in the morning. He failed to get his dinner bucket and the boys, who slept at the Logan House, had been down to the house before going to school but could not get in the sitting room, the doors being locked, but they said nothing until noon when Mr. McElhone went to the house, broke open the door and found him lying on the couch undressed with a hap over him cold and stiff in death. A lamp was burning on the table and the fire had been fixed for the night. Death was due to heart disease and must have occured some time during the night. There was no sign of any struggle whatever and death must have come quickly and peacefully.

He was a member of Aughwick Lodge No. 472, I. O. O. F., a beneficiary of the Ridgley Protective Association of Worcester, Mass., and a member of the Pennsylvania Relief Association. He was a master mechanic in any line of work he undertook and was well liked by every person in the town.

The funeral will occur this Saturday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Interment will be made in Presbyterian cemetery beside his wife, the services at the cemetery being in charge of Aughwick Lodge I. O. O. F. Funeral services at the Logan House.

Convicted of Murder in First Degree.

Clarence Long, formerly of Huntingdon, a 16-year-old youth, is the youngest homicide in the history of Allegheny county to rest under the shadow of the gallows. The lad was last week convicted of murder in the first degree for killing William E. Mathias, a crippled pool room keeper of McKeesport while trying to hold him up on the night of December 21st last. It took the jury but one hour to reach its verdict.

Mrs. Cora Moffett, the mother of the boy, whose testimony largely aided in her son's conviction, was carried from the court room, shrieking and weeping when she heard the verdict. Long went on the stand in his own behalf and admitted the plans for the robbery and the shooting, but claimed his foot slipped causing his finger to pull the trigger.

WORN OUT WOMEN

Will Find Encouragement in Mrs. Merritt's Advice.

Mrs. W. L. Merritt, 207 S. First Ave., Anoka, Minn., says: "Last winter I began to suffer with my kidneys. I had pains in my back and hips and felt all worn out. Dizzy spells bothered me and the kidney secretions were irregular. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills brought decided relief. I am sure they would do the same for any other woman suffering as I did."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sermons in Esperanto.

The sum of $25,000 has been left by a German merchant who died at Cottbus, to found a church in Constantinople for all denominations. The sermons are to be preached in Esperanto.—London Standard.

The Domestic Hen a Wonder.

Scratching a living here and there, killing thousands of bugs and worms, which would cause much loss of crops if allowed to live, the ordinary barnyard hen is a wonderful combination of productive forces. In five years' time she will lay 700 eggs, each containing 650 grains of water, 125 of fat, 108 of lime, 80 of albumen, 26 of sugar and 10 of ash—the most condensed and strengthening form of food offered to man. Every person having a little plot of ground is able to keep from half a dozen to many dozen of these wonders and so add to the family income. To do this to the greatest advantage, one must know how to care for his fowls—to guard against, detect and cure disease; which fowls to save for breeding purposes, etc. The simplest and most satisfactory way of securing this knowledge is to buy it from some person who has made a success of fowl raising as a business. Such a book, giving the experience of twenty-five years, is obtainable for 25 cents in stamps from the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., New York City.

Irons in the Fire.

An amateur authoress who had submitted a story to a magazine waited for several weeks without hearing from the editor concerning it. Finally she sent him a note requesting an early decision, because, as she said, she "had other irons in the fire."

Shortly after came the editor's reply:

"Dear Madam—I have read your story, and I should advise you to put it with the other irons."—Harper's Weekly.

Costly Coal in Bolivia.

In a recent article in the Street Railway Journal on "Transportation Facilities in South America," it is stated that transportation is so difficult over the mountains that the coal imported into Bolivia for the railway's own use costs about £6 per ton. At La Paz abundant timber grows within fifty miles from the mountains, but transportation is so difficult that trolley poles and lumber for building operations are brought from Oregon, a distance of thousands of miles.—Engineer.

In 1906 the United States produced 26,238 flasks of quicksilver, valued at $985,634, a decrease in quantity of 4213 flasks, and a value of $144,486 in 1905. California, Texas, Utah and Oregon are the producers.

CUBS' FOOD
They Thrive On Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry, and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My little baby was given up by three doctors, who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on, and is also a delicious, healthful food for grown-ups, as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"COME ON IN, THE WATER IS FINE."

—Clever Cartoon in the New York World, by C. R. Macauley.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD OWN SHIP LINE

Bristow, of Panama Railroad, Advises Pacific Coast Boats ---Thinks It Would Be of Advantage in Transporting Supplies to the Canal---Criticises Pacific Mail Co. For Attempting to Monopolize Railroad.

Washington, D. C.—J. L. Bristow, of Kansas, who was appointed a special commissioner of the Panama Railroad last August, with instructions to report whether it was advisable to establish a Government steamship line between Panama and Pacific Coast ports of the United States, has made a report to the Secretary of War, in which he says that "the weight of the argument is strongly in favor of establishing this service."

Mr. Bristow, who first came into the public eye as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General at the time of the postal scandals which he investigated for President Roosevelt, had served under a previous appointment as a special commissioner of the Panama Railroad, with directions to investigate freight rates and trade existing between United States, South American, European and Panaman ports. As a result of his inquiry at that time the Panama Railroad was continued as a commercial line under the United States Government, the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, between New York and Colon, was retained and operated by the Government, and contracts of an exclusive character with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were annulled. Under his second commission Mr. Bristow was instructed to investigate specifically the service rendered by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company "with a view to advising whether or not the Isthmian Canal Commission should purchase steamers and establish a service between Panama and the Pacific Coast ports of the United States, to be operated in conjunction with the steamers now running between New York and Colon."

In his report Mr. Bristow criticises the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Panama. He thinks a Government line on the Pacific coast would be desirable for the transportation of canal supplies and materials and canal employes, for keeping open and improving the Isthmian route of commerce and for procuring cargo for the Panama Railroad steamships homeward bound from Colon.

Mr. Bristow represents General Manager Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as complaining against the action of the United States in permitting foreign lines to use the Isthmian Railway upon the same terms as American lines. Mr. Bristow argues that as the canal when completed is open to the use of all nations on equal terms, there should be no discrimination now against foreign steamships.

Mr. Bristow says that to perform the service required on the Pacific Coast would necessitate the purchase of from six to nine vessels. Hs estimates the cost of these vessels as from $3,500,000 to $6,000,000.

REAR-ADMIRAL CAPPS ANSWERS CRITICS OF BATTLESHIPS

Chief of the Repair Bureau Defends the Freeboard Style of the American Navy---He Recommends a Change in the Hoists---Greater Speed Gained in the Dreadnought Type.

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral Washington Lee Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, made answer to the critics of the navy at a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. To the minds practically of all the members of the committee, Admiral Capps' statements were a complete refutation of the charges which have been made against certain features of the construction of American battleships.

Admiral Capps displayed no animosity or ill-feeling toward the chronic and scientific fault-finders, and discussed the subject of naval architecture in a dispassionate way. While he riddled the Reuterdahl article in McClure's Magazine in its general features, still he gave credit to certain criticisms made. In particular he admitted the justice of the criticism of the ammunition hoists on battleships. He advocated a complete change of hoists, and asked for an appropriation of $175,000 to this end.

The Admiral discussed at length the question of high free boards and low free boards on battleships. He said that the general type of naval architecture which is followed by the Board of Construction is the same as has been followed since 1889. This style was adopted by Great Britain after the subject had been considered thoroughly and exhaustively by the leading naval architects and experts of the country, in fact, of the world. It is the style generally followed today by England in the building of her biggest ships.

He said that if there was one nation more than any other which by reason of sea-fighting experience should be able to distinguish between the respective value of a high free board and a low free board, that nation was Japan.

He pointed out that Japan had followed the plan of low free boards, while Russian ships had the high free boards. The Russian ships are now at the bottom of the sea, while Japanese ships are still floating.

Since the Russian-Japanese war, the Japanese have been building their ships so that the free boards are still lower. It had been ascertained that the Russians, apparently realizing the error of their high free boards when going to battle in the Sea of Japan, had pumped water between their decks, and had even loaded coal in the staterooms of the officers in order to get their ships as close to the water as possible, and afford the least possible taget.

American ships, he said, had a little more free board than the Japanese and a little less than the English ships of the Dreadnought type, the English, in order to get greater speed having been forced to allow a little more free board.

The questions raised in the Reuterdahl article, he said, had afforded subjects for argument, dispute, controversy and discussion among naval architects since the construction of the modern navy began and doubtless always would do so. There was always a fight between armor men and armament men, between steam engineering departments and other departments, but the result in the end had been the construction of vessels which present the best knowledge of naval architects.

No nation had followed the French style of naval construction. That was a distinctive class by itself, but in general there was similarity among the English, American and Japanese styles.

THE CANAL SAFE IN TIME OF WAR

Colonel Goethals, in a Report at Washington, Says It Will Not Be Hard to Defend.

Washington, D. C.—At the hearings of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, Colonel Goethals gave assurance that the Panama Canal, when completed, would be reasonably safe from military invasion, and said that the chances of the crippling of the canal by spies armed with dynamite will be small, provided that armed guards are maintained at Miraflores and Gatun locks. The Gatun lock is located seven miles from the Atlantic, and the Miraflores lock eight miles from the Pacific.

KILLS MAN, SHOOTS HERSELF

May Roberts Clark Murders Frank Brady in New York City.

Double Tragedy Occurred in Macy's Restaurant—Mrs. Clark Carried Three Pistols and Used Two.

New York City.—True to her threat that she would some day kill him and herself under circumstances that would "attract the attention of the whole world," May Roberts Clark shot and killed Frank Brady, an advertising solicitor on the staff of the New York Herald, in the crowded cafe end of the restaurant on the eighth floor of the R. H. Macy department store, in Broadway at Thirty-fourth street.

She turned a second weapon on herself and wounded herself so that she died shortly in the New York Hospital. No other tragedy has occurred in recent years, aside from the killing of Stanford White, under such sensational circumstances, happening at the busiest hour in the day in a department store whose dining room is crowded with hundreds of women and business men of the neighborhood at the lunch hour. The double tragedy occurred where men are served partly screened by a partition and curtains.

The revolver shots echoed through the building. She fired five shots into her victim's body and two into her own. Instantly at the sound of the shots and the commotion in the cafe, the great dining room was in an uproar. Some women pressed forward, but they were few. Most of the others fled from their tables. Tables and chairs were overturned in the frantic efforts of the diners to escape from the scene. Women left bundles and valuables at the tables. So eager were many to get away that they did not wait for the elevators, but rushed down the stairs.

The woman had attracted general attention on entering the restaurant. She was tall, fair and pretty, stylishly dressed and striking in appearance, yet so evidently agitated that many of the diners kept their eyes on her as she went through the room.

The employes of the restaurant kept their heads, rescued property for excited women and soon restored order. Reserves were called from the West Thirtieth street station and an ambulance from the New York Hospital. The cafe was closed off, and the police were assisted in their work in every way.

Brady had ordered his luncheon and was waiting for it to be served when Mrs. Clark entered. She wore a veil over her face, draped about a gray felt hat. There was a sable boa about her neck which matched her muff. Her dress was a dark waist with a plum colored skirt. To Lizzie Graves, a waitress who approached her, the woman said:

"I'm looking for a friend," adding, as her eyes fell upon Brady, "Oh, there he is over at that table. He's waiting for me."

Frank McPherson, of the store's staff, an eye witness, thinks that the murderess spoke to Brady as she fired the first shot, but he could not catch her words and Brady had no opportunity to reply.

May Clark, who was close to forty years of age, was married, but had separated from her husband. She has a boy, Raymond, six years old, who lived with her in the flat on 133d street, and attended public school. The neighbors had complained because men called at her apartments, who sometimes disturbed them at night time. Brady, a handsome young fellow, in his twenty-fourth year, met Mrs. Clark about three years ago.

REBATING, SAY COTTON MEN.

Complaint at Washington, D. C., Against Illinois Central and Others.

Washington, D. C.—A complaint was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage Company and the Gulf Compress Company, of Memphis, Tenn., against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, the Southern Railway and the Memphis Warehouse Company, alleging unlawful and discriminatory practices to the detriment of the complainants. It is said the discriminations affect the city of Memphis as a cotton market.

Specifically, the allegations are that the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi lines give undue preference to the Memphis Warehouse Company in the handling of cotton and discriminate in its favor by giving it an allowance of ten cents a bale for the service of handling cotton from the cars to the warehouses, while they refuse to make such an allowance to the compresses of the complainants. It is charged further that an allowance of twenty cents a bale is made to the Memphis Warehouse Company for transferring the cotton from Memphis to its compresses, five miles distant, in the nature of a rebate or special rate and in violation of law.

Tyne Shipbuilding Strike Begun.

The threatened strike in the shipbuilding industry in the Tyne district, Great Britain, became a fact when 4000 men who had refused the proposed reduction in wages did not return to work. The employers say this reduction is necessary, owing to the depression in the industry. Several ports on the northeast coast also are affected

HOUSE WORK

Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these faithful women that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Colombian Platinum.

According to the Engineering and Mining Journal, most of the platinum exports of Colombia are from Cartagena and Barranquilla, though exports through the ports of Buenaventura are said to be increasing in quantity.—Engineer.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Then They Killed Him.

"No," said the offensive punster; "a girl who persists in hailing men can't be a reigning belle. She'll meet a good many frosts and soon find her name under a cloud. It won't dew."—Leslie's Weekly.

Moravian Barley and Speltz,

two great cereals, makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Dak., Mont., Ida., Colo., yes, everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, the 12 ton Hay wonder Teosinte, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Emperor William Oat prodigy, etc., and other rare farm seeds that they offer.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT

with 10c in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. A. C. L.

Germany holds the record for cocoa drinking.

It goes straight to the mark

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Quickly Cures Coughs and Colds

Pleasant, effective, harmless

Get it of your Druggist

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

FORT STANDS FIRM FOR BISHOPS' LAW

Jersey's New Governor at Trenton Asks For More Power.

HOME RULE IN ALL TAXATION

Against the Spoils System and For the Regulation of Corporations and Franchise Control—Father, Eighty Years Old, Present.

Trenton, N. J.—Gov. John Franklin Fort was inducted into office in Taylor's Opera House. Chief Justice Gummere administered the oath of office, and Governor Stokes at once delivered the seal of the State into the keeping of the new Governor and stepped back.

An incident connected with the inauguration was the presence of four generations of the Fort family in the Opera House. The oldest member, Andrew Fort, father of the Governor, is eighty years old, and he made the trip from Mount Holly in an automobile, a physician accompanying him. Although he is deaf, he joined in the applause he saw the rest of his audience give to his son when he made some telling hit in his speech.

Governor Fort, in his inaugural, spoke emphatically on the excise question. He asserted that the people at the late election declared for the enforcement of the Bishops' law. He said: "During my term I shall regard it as an obligation cast upon me by the people to veto any measure suggesting any modification of existing law on the question of the sale of liquor on Sunday." He said that it is the duty of the Executive, the courts, and every Prosecutor, Mayor and Magistrate to enforce the closing of all places where intoxicants are sold on Sunday.

Governor Fort urges the abolition of the County Boards of Taxation. He points out the great cost of these boards on the State and counties, questions if there was ever any reason for their creation, and then says if the reason was for the equalization of taxes, then the two years they have been established is a long enough time to accomplish this end, and their further existence is unnecessary.

The Governor said it is self-evident the boards have, by increasing the value of the property of the individual taxpayer, so reduced the average rate of taxation throughout the State that the tax on the main stem and other property of the railroads has been largely reduced. The Governor urged a return not only to the local assessment of property, but to the review of assessments by local boards of appeal.

Governor Fort said he would sign any fair bill intended to abolish the spoils system in State, counties and municipalities.

He declared that there should be but one commission in the State for the regulation of railroads and all public utilities companies. Proper control would tend to give the public confidence in the securities of these corporations.

JAIL FOR ICE TRUST MEN.

Court's Error at Toledo, Ohio, Was in Sending Them to Workhouse.

Toledo, Ohio.—More than thirty of Toledo's business men will be confined at the county jail as a consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court at Columbus relative to the Ice Trust cases, started nearly two years ago.

The Supreme Court held that the Valentine anti-trust law is constitutional, and sent the ice cases back to the Common Pleas Court only because the imprisonment by that court was ordered in the workhouse instead of the jail.

This decision means that the five icemen who pleaded guilty and the lumbermen who entered such a plea will have to serve their sentences.

TWO SENATORS ARE ELECTED.

Wetmore Chosen in Rhode Island and Williams in Mississippi.

Providence, R. I.—Former United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore, of Newport, was elected to the United States Senate on the first ballot cast in both branches of the General Assembly here.

Jackson, Miss.—In the two houses of the Mississippi Legislature Congressman John Sharp Williams was elected to the United States Senate to succeed H. D. Money, whose term will expire on March 4, 1911.

HUGHES HITS AT ALL ROGUES.

Would Be in Jail, He Says, at Albany, if People Thought Sanely.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Hughes addressed the organization of State newspaper editors known as the Associated Dailies, at their annual banquet.

Governor Hughes paid high tribute to the service of the press, and expressed his belief that its general aim was to tell the truth. He said: "If the people thought sanely and had correct information we would have little difficulty in this country. We would put all the rascals where they belong and where they could make no trouble, quickly and without menace to or disturbance of our financial prosperity."

Commissioner Smith vs. The Standard Oil Co.

From the Railway World, January 3, 1908.

Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, whose zeal in the cause of economic reform has been in no wise abated by the panic which he and his kind did so much to bring on, is out with an answer to President Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The publication of this answer, it is officially given out, was delayed several weeks, "for business reasons," because it was not deemed advisable to further excite the public mind, which was profoundly disturbed by the crisis. Now that the storm clouds have rolled by, however, the Commissioner rushes again into the fray.

Our readers remember that the chief points in the defence of the Standard Oil Company, as presented by President Moffett, were, (1) that the rate of six cents on oil from Whiting to East St. Louis has been issued to the Standard Oil Company as the lawful rate by employes of the Alton, (2) that the 18-cent rate on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission was a class and not a commodity rate, never being intended to apply to oil, (3) that oil was shipped in large quantities between Whiting and East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at six and one-fourth cents per hundred pounds, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission as the lawful rate, and (4) that the 18-cent rate on oil was entirely out of proportion to lawful rates on other commodities between these points of a similar character, and of greater value, such, for example, as linseed oil, the lawful rate on which was eight cents. President Moffett also stated that thousands of tons of freight had been sent by other shippers between these points under substantially the same conditions as governed the shipments of the Standard Oil Company.

This defence of the Standard Oil Company was widely quoted and has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon the public mind. Naturally the Administration, which has staked the success of its campaign against the "trusts" upon the result of its attack upon this company, endeavors to offset this influence, and hence the new deliverance of Commissioner Smith.

We need hardly to point out that his rebuttal argument is extremely weak, although as strong, no doubt, as the circumstances would warrant. He answers the points made by President Moffett substantially as follows: (1) The Standard Oil Company had a traffic department, and should have known that the six-cent rate had not been filed, (2) no answer, (3) the Chicago and Eastern Illinois rate was a secret rate because it read, not from Whiting, but from Dolton, which is described as "a village of about 1,500 population just outside of Chicago. Its only claim to note is that it has been for many years the point of origin for this and similar secret rates." The Commissioner admits in describing this rate that there was a note attached stating that the rate could also be used from Whiting.

The press has quite generally hailed this statement of the Commissioner of Corporations as a conclusive refutation of what is evidently recognized as the strongest rebuttal argument advanced by the Standard.

In fact, it is as weak and inconclusive as the remainder of his argument. The lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois do not run into Chicago. They terminate at Dolton, from which point entrance is made over the Belt Line. Whiting, where the oil freight originates, is not on the lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which receives its Whiting freight from the Belt Line at Dolton. The former practice, now discontinued, in filing tariffs was to make them read from a point on the the line of the filing road, and it was also general to state on the same sheet, that the tariff would apply to other points, e. g., Whiting. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois followed this practice in filing its rate from Dolton, and making a note on the sheet that is applied to Whiting. This was in 1895 when this method of filing tariffs was in common use.

Now let us see in what way the intending shipper of oil could be misled and deceived by the fact that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois had not filed a rate reading from Whiting. Commissioner Smith contends that "concealment is the only motive for such a circuitous arrangement," i. e., that this method of filing the rate was intended to mislead intending competitors of the Standard Oil Company. Suppose such a prospective oil refiner had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the rate from Chicago to East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, he would have been informed that the only rate filed with the commission by this company was 6¼ cents from Dolton, and he would have been further informed, if indeed he did not know this already, that this rate applied throughout Chicago territory. So that whether he wished to locate his plant at Whiting, or anywhere else about Chicago, under an arrangement of long standing, and which applies to all the industrial towns in the neighborhood of Chicago, he could have his freight delivered over the Belt Line to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at Dolton and transported to East St. Louis at a rate of 6¼ cents. Where then is the concealment which the Commissioner of Corporations makes so much of? Any rate—from Dolton on the Eastern Illinois or Chappell on the Alton, or Harvey on the Illinois Central, or Blue Island on the Rock Island, applies throughout Chicago territory to shipments from Whiting, as to shipments from any other point in the district. So far from the Eastern Illinois filing its rate from Dolton in order to deceive the shipper, it is the Commissioner of Corporations who either betrays his gross ignorance of transportation customs in Chicago territory or relies on the public ignorance of these customs to deceive the public too apt to accept unquestioningly every statement made by a Government official as necessarily true, although, as in the present instance, a careful examination shows these statements to be false.

The final point made by President Moffett that other commodities of a character similar to oil were carried at much lower rates than 18 cents, the Commissioner of Corporations discusses only with the remark that "the 'reasonableness' of this rate is not in question. The question is whether this rate constituted a discrimination as against other shippers of oil," and he also makes much of the failure of President Moffett to produce before the grand jury evidence of the alleged illegal acts of which the Standard Oil official said that other large shippers in the territory had been guilty. Considering the fact that these shippers included the packers and elevator men of Chicago the action of the grand jury in calling upon President Moffett to furnish evidence of their wrong-doing may be interpreted as a demand for an elaboration of the obvious; but the fact that a rate-book containing these freight rates for other shippers was offered in evidence during the trial and ruled out by Judge Landis, was kept out of sight. President Moffett would not, of course, accept the invitation of the grand jury although he might have been pardoned if he had referred them to various official investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other departments of the Government.

We come back, therefore, to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was fined an amount equal to seven or eight times the value of its entire property, because its traffic department did not verify the statement of the Alton rate clerk, that the six-cent commodity rate on oil had been properly filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no evidence, and none was introduced at the trial, that any shipper of oil from Chicago territory had been interfered with by the eighteen-cent rate nor that the failure of the Alton to file its six-cent rate had resulted in any discrimination against any independent shipper,—we must take this on the word of the Commissioner of Corporations and of Judge Landis. Neither is it denied even by Mr. Smith that the "independent" shipper of oil, whom he pictures as being driven out of business by this discrimination of the Alton, could have shipped all the oil he desired to ship from Whiting via Dolton over the lines of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to East St. Louis. In short, President Moffett's defence is still good, and we predict will be declared so by the higher court.

The Standard Oil Company has been charged with all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. Beginning with the famous Rice of Marietta, passing down to that apostle of popular liberties, Henry Demarest Lloyd, with his Wealth Against the Commonwealth, descending by easy stages to Miss Tarbell's offensive personalities, we finally reach the nether depths of unfair and baseless misrepresentation in the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. The Standard has been charged with every form of commercial piracy and with most of the crimes on the corporation calendar. After long years of strenuous attack, under the leadership of the President of the United States, the corporation is at last dragged to the bar of justice to answer for its misdoings. The whole strength of the Government is directed against it, and at last, we are told, the Standard Oil Company is to pay the penalty of its crimes, and it is finally convicted of having failed to verify the statement of a rate clerk and is forthwith fined a prodigious sum, measured by the car. Under the old criminal law, the theft of property worth more than a shilling was punishable by death. Under the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce law by Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Kenesaw Landis, a technical error of a traffic official is made the excuse for the confiscation of a vast amount of property.

"They Say."

A good many people think it isn't a lie if they preface it with "they say."

CUTICURA CURED FOUR.

Southern Woman Suffered With Itching, Burning Rash—Three Little Babies Had Skin Troubles—Calls Cuticura Her Old Stand-by.

"My baby had a running sore on his neck and nothing that I did for it took effect until I used Cuticura. My face was nearly full of tetter or some similar skin disease. It would itch and burn so that I could hardly stand it. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment cured me. Two years after it broke out on my hands and wrist. Sometimes I would go nearly crazy for it itched so badly. I went back to my old stand-by, that had never failed me—one set of Cuticura Remedies did the work. One set also cured my uncle's baby, whose head was a cake of sores, and another baby who was in the same fix. Mrs. Lillie Wilcher, 770 Eleventh St., Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, '07."

Early Croziers.

The earliest mention that is so far disclosed of the use of a crozier is of one carried by Ataldus, Archbishop of Reims, who died A. D. 933. An ancient Saxon or Norman font in Winchester Cathedral has a very old representation of a Bishop with a crozier, probably the earliest example to be found in England. A crozier of rude shape is cut on the tomb of Bartholomew, Bishop of Exeter from 1161 to 1184.—Wood Craft.

New Postal Ruling.

The Postmaster-General issued an order effective January 1, 1908, which requires publishers of weekly papers to drop from their subscription lists the names of all subscribers whose subscriptions are twelve months or more in arrears. Cancellation of the paper's second-class mail privilege is the penalty for failure to comply with the above rule.

Stop That Cough

before it becomes chronic. Get Brown's Bronchial Troches, the best preparation known for coughs.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A mouse seldom lives longer than three years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The pen was invented in England in 1543.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

Soap has been known to the world for 3000 years.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Out of 205 men one is over six feet high.

The giant bees of India build combs eighteen feet in height.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Story of Zero.

The word "Zero" is from the Spanish, and means "empty," hence nothing. It was first used for a thermometer in 1795, by a Prussian named Fahrenheit. By experimenting with snow and salt Fahrenheit found that he could produce a degree of cold equal to that of the coldest winter day. It happened that the day on which he made his final experiment was the coldest that anybody could remember, and, struck with the coincidence of his scientific discovery, he hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature, either natural or artificial. He called the degree "Zero" and constructed a thermometer graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing point thirty-two.—New York American.

National Chinese Costumes.

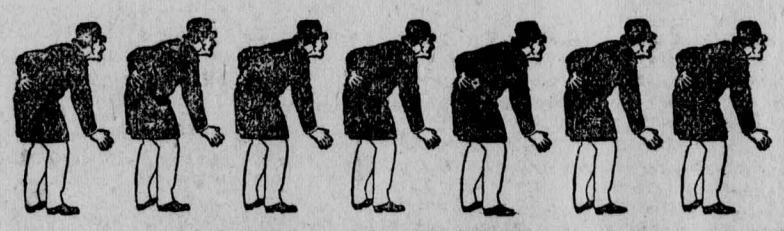
Regulations regarding the national costume of both officials and ordinary people have been duly compiled, and there are nine different grades of costumes.—Shanghai Mercury.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

The eagle can withstand a twenty-eight-day fast.

To get rid of daughters, East dians marry them to flowers. Wh the flowers are dead the girls widows, and widows can be sold cheap. N.Y—



"OUCH, OH MY BACK"

NEURALGIA, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP
TWINGES, TWITCHES FROM WET OR DAMP
ALL BRUISES, SPRAINS, A WRENCH OR TWIST
THIS SOVEREIGN REMEDY THEY CAN'T RESIST

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PRICE 25c AND 50c

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials & 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senn acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually assists one in overcomin habitual constipatio permanently. To get it beneficial effects bu the genuine.

Manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS - 50¢ per BOTTLE

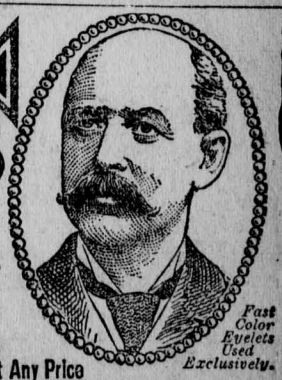
EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. HAMILTON AYERS A. M., M. D.
This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure. 598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated. 60c. postpaid. Send postal notes or postage stamps. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50

SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.



Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

W. L. Douglas $4 and $5 Gilt Edge Shoes Cannot Be Equalled At Any Price

CAUTION. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Illustrated Catalog free to any address.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Mapleton Item

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L. L. PARKER. Publisher.

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E YEAR.....$1.00
X MONTHS.....50
REE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton pot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. A. M. Menald spent last Thursday th friends at Orbisonia.

Mrs. William Hall is spending some ne with friends in Jeannette.

Mrs. Mary Metz, of Yeagertown, spent t week with friends in town and vicin-.

Next Sunday evening Rev. J. H. Ake ll commence a series of meetings in the E. church.

Captain William Simpson, of Alexis, Ill. ll visit for a couple with friends and latives in this vicinity.

Mrs. Lydia Ream, of Altoona, was a itor at the home of her parents, B. F. odman and wife, last Thursday.

George Laidlow left last Friday for a ntract job in Virginia, being completed the Sims Co., by whom he is employ-

Oscar Himes and wife, of Vineyard, ere visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Himes, his parents, for a day last ek.

Another visit from his majesty the ork at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fleck st week adds a little Miss Fleck to the rough population.

Philadelphia Express will stop at Mill reek next Friday night to accommodate ersons from points east wishing to attend e entertainment in the M. E. church.

Mrs. Martha Sharrer, of Norwood, Ill., ho was called from her home to attend e funeral of her sister, Mrs. Westbrook, ill return to Illinois the latter part of his week.

John Rouse, of near Huntingdon Indiana, who formerly resided here with his family having had charge of the B. R. Faust mill, visited among old acquaintances during the past week.

All should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Miss McCloskey, of the ock Haven normal, next Friday evening at Mill Creek. As an elocutionist she as few if any superiors in the state.

Teachers institute in the M. E. church ext Saturday, at which Professors, Myers nd Holtzopple, of Juniata College and uperintendent J. G. Dell will be present. ill afford an opportunity which none hould miss to hear educational matters iscussed.

Saturday evening next the young eople of the M. E. church will give an ntertainment, consisting of music, instrumental and vocal, dialogues and recitations. Much study has been given to equire perfection in each part and all hould encourage by attendance.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

J. D. Crotsley butchered a fine porker st week.

William McNerlin and wife visited in It. Union and some other points a few ays ago.

A. M. Parks, our merchant, has started nother lumber team, which makes two e has on the road.

Ephraim Black and D. F. Crotsley ade business trips to the county capital riday and Saturday.

Emery McNerlin will farm for J. M. Kean this year, and occupy the house acated by W. C. Crotsley.

Cloyd Parks received an ugly pick wound in his heel and ankle a few days go while mining at Jacobs.

H. W. Dell is working at Jacobs and comes home every night, as Mrs. Dell is sorely afflicted with rheumatism.

The Thomas Green heirs are cutting their timber on their estate above town. It is fine, no better timber tract in the valley.

A new porch is about to be erected at the church by E. Black, contractor. This will make the third porch he has erected this winter.

TROUGH CREEK.

We are sorry to note the illness of S. P. Bowman's child.

Mrs. John Taylor and Mrs. Mattie Harbaugh are housed with rheumatism.

Earl Wright, whose name appeared in these columns at different times, is still confined to his room.

The farm of Lydia Bumgardner was sold on the 25th inst. A Mr. Spangler, of Mapleton, was the purchaser.

J. O. Smith had a car load of corn shipped to Mapleton recently. A number of our farmers got some of the golden grain.

The many friends of Ross Ayer will be glad to know that she arrived safe at her home in Connecticut. She says they have no snow there.

Mrs. Ira Pheasant, who suffered some throat trouble last week, is very much better at this writing. She is being treated by Dr. Hamilton.

A new girl arrived at the home of B. W. Roland on the 21st inst. The father was so elased that he was seen by a domestic going at an unusual hour in the day with the milk pail to do the milking.

LATTA GROVE.

Jesse H. Stever made a business trip to the county seat on Saturday.

O. M. Stever and wife, of Maple Hollow, spent Sunday with Jesse Dell and wife.

Mrs. John Dougherty, of Ryde, spent a few days with parents and other friends at this place.

Elmer Bowman, who is working in Huntingdon, spent Sunday with his family at this place.

Henry Kyler and family returned home on Monday a two-months' visit with friends in Westmoreland county.

James C. Dell, of Beech Run, spent a few days of last week with his sister, Mrs. Catharine Wright, in Smith valley.

There will be an institute held at Latta Grove school house on Saturday, February 1st. Everybody invited to attend.

Mrs. Emeline Pheasant, of Smith valley, who has been sick the most of the winter, is not any better at this writing.

There is a very interesting meeting in progress at Latta Grove. Twenty conversions are reported and still a number are at the altar.

TODD.

The sick of our community are improving slowly.

Messrs. Seibert and Roy Taylor were home over Sunday.

Mrs. Isaac Keith and son Philip are visiting relatives in Fulton county.

Miss Lillie Crotsley, who is attending Juniata College was home over Sunday.

Oliver Curfman visited his daughter Mrs. W. B. Stapleton of Saxton over Sunday.

Mrs. Sue Pheasant and Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn, of Pogue, called on friends in this section last week.

The voters of the township met on Saturday evening and nominated the following ticket. Judge of election, Luther Saylor; Inspector, W. A. Cresswell; Constable, D. R. Baker, School Director for three years; Z. O. Heeter, G. W. Houck. for one year, W. R. Baker; Justice of the Peace, J. D. Scott; Auditor, I. D. Edwards; Supervisor, W. H. Benson; Clerk, J. F. Evans.

Latta Grove Institute.

Following is the program for a Local Institute to be held at Latta Grove, February 1, 1908:

Morning session, 9.30 o'clock. Music; devotional exercise, Rev. Dean; paper, Miss Millie Bowman; recitation, Maud Stever; discussion, "Common Sense Geography," M. C. Chilcote, J. M. Drake, George Hamilton; duet, Verna and Elda Dell; recitation, Arthur Dell; address, Mrs. S. V. Heaton; music.

Afternoon session, 1.30 o'clock. Recitation, Elda Stever, discussion, "Nature Study." Miss Belle Hamilton, Rolla Pheasant; recitation, Elda Dell; paper, Mabel Swope; discussion, "How to win the Confidence of Pupils," Miss Carrie Smith, Miss Mae Robley; duet, Verna Dell; L. R Bowman; discussion, "Why Should We be Interested in the Public Schools?" 1st, As a Patron, Rev. McClain. R. P. Smith, G. W. Taylor; 2d, As a Teacher, Mrs. Emma Miller, Prof. C. H. Drake; music; discussion, "What Branches Should Be Taught First in the Morning," H. B. Dell, J. M. Drake.

All patrons and friends of education are cordially invited. The county superintendent will be with us. D. H. DELL, Teacher.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for renomination for Representative in the General Assembly, subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
WARREN B. SIMPSON.
Huntingdon.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Associate Judge, subject to the rules of the Republican Party.
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.
Mapleton.

FOR COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Commissioner, primaries to be held on April 11, 1908. Respectfully,
SAMUEL STEELE.
Huntingdon, Pa., January 23, 1908.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For furteer information, plerse writh me.
B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 15. 1907. 4t

NOTICE.—

The First and Final account of Henry C. Little and Charles B. Peabody, Trustees for the bondholders of the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County on the 3rd day of January, 1908, will be allowed by the said Court on the 3rd day of February, 1908, unless cause be shown why same should not be allowed.

I. N. SWOPE,
Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Huntingdon, Pa.,
January 6, 1908.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY COURT.

Good Men and True Who Will Pass Upon Your Rights and Liberties.

GRAND JURORS. 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Chilcote Jesse, farmer, Porter
Cresswell Z G, gent, Petersburg
Fultz John, agent, Mill Creek
Gearhart D M, stonemason, Penn
Hileman C A, farmer, Cromwell
Hummell Samuel, farmer, Hopewell
Hartsock Harry, farmer, West
Kelly A M, farmer, Juniata
Landis Herman, foreman, Mount Union
Love Wm, gent, Mount Union
Loc e John, laborer, Springfield
Masemore Theodore, farmer, Walker
Milliken T O, farmer, Miller
Morgan James, mine foreman, Wood
Murphy C W, laborer, Rockhill
Peterson A S, farmer, Franklin
Robinson Charles, farmer, Dublin
Ross Wm H, clerk, Petersburg
Reed Wm Jr, merchant, Dudley
Stelker Henry, blacksmith, Huntingdon
Stell Wm, farmer, Shirley
Wilson Wm R, restauranter, Huntingdon
Waite D H, farmer, Warriorsmark
Yocum Alonza B, farmer Juniata

TRAVERSE AND PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Archey H E, clerk, Mount Union
Bunn Geo W, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon
Bales Jno A, carpenter, Huntingdon
Bollinger Guy, laborer, Spruce Creek
Bollinger Shade, farmer, Cromwell
Brown Ed R, laborer, Orbisonia
Boyer L E, teacher, Marklesburg
Crow Alexander, laborer, Mt Union
Cisney John, railroader, Huntingdon
Copenhaver O S, dairyman, Shirley
Cummins Ira, farmer, Jackson
Corbin H U G, gent, Huntingdon
Divin Oliver, liveryman, Dublin
Dick Kirby A, undertaker, Huntingdon
Eckley Joseph, farmer, Jackson
Grove Cyrus, carpenter, Porter
Griest H R, manager, Mt Union
Gabert James, farmer, Cromwell
Gorsuch E S, farmer, Oneida
Green Shirley, farmer, Walker
Hall Josiah C, contractor, Huntingdon
Hockenberry Saml, farmer, Shirley
Hamilton Scott, miner, Coalmont
Hampton C M, railroader, Tell
Kyper John, farmer, Porter
Landis W J, agent Mount Union
Lynn C L, teamster, Union
McMullen W F, farmer, Tell
Miller Jno W, farmer Hopewell
Meganan Jas F, plasterer, Huntingdon
Mountain H T, laborer, Juniata
Miller Mervin A, clerk, Huntingdon
Mountain Wm H, teamster, Carbon
Nason William, laborer, Mt Union
Pheasant Homer, teacher, Union
Peterson Alva A, farmer, Dublin
Pollock Lloyd, clerk, Huntingdon
Porter Samuel, farmer, West
Rudy John; miller, Brady
Schucker Henry, gent, Walker
Snyder D S, postmaster, Shirley
Shearer J H, farmer, Tell
Saylor James, farmer, Penn
Steel Charles, sawyer, Henderson
Stever A P, farmer, Cass
States J C, plasterer, Huntingdon
Scott Jos D, sawyer, Tod
Smith A B, farmer, Cromwell

TRAVERSE AND PETIT JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 10TH DAY.

Armstrong R A, farmer, Logan
Beyers Albert, laborer, Dublin
Brown Vane, check weighman, Wood
Burket Jno B, undertaker, Warriorsmark
Bollinger A A, clerk, Huntingdon
Bennet Harvey, merchant, Mt Union
Bare Lloyd, farmer, Mt Union
Bollinger Wm, painter, Mt Union
Brumbaugh Philip P, gent, Smithfield
Caster Jno A, gent, Dublin
Cunningham J H, farmer, Porter
Cromwell John, teacher, Springfield
Cook E O, farmer, Tod
Secrist Frank, laborer, Henderson
Davis O L, farmer, Franklin
Dell Ephraim farmer, Union
Estep G, blacksmith, Alexandria
Goshorn B M, farmer, Dublin
Gates S P, gent, Warriorsmark
Green Westley, laborer, Tod
Grubb Harry farmer, Walker
Galbraith R E, carpenter, Marklesburg
Henderson Frank T, blacksmith, Oneida
Horton Philip P, farmer, Tod
Hetrick Dan'l K, miner, Marklesburg
Jones Raleigh, farmer, Tell
Lane J G, teacher, Springfield
Love T J, farmer, Tell
Martin Joseph, farmer, Tod
McMath Elwood, farmer, Cromwell
Miller C B, farmer, Franklin
Mierly Jno C, farmer, Porter
Oakman Isaiah, carpenter, Huntingdon
Peightal James, farmer, Walker
Peterson Chalmers, farmer, Cromwell
Randolph Geo, laborer, Jackson
Saylor Amon, farmer, Tod
Slates B F, laborer, Mapleton
Treese L W, sawyer, Hopewell
Wilson Harvey, hotel keeper, Three Springs
Willoughby Frank, printer, Huntingdon
Yocum Marshall, gent, Mapleton

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1908.

First Week, First Monday, 3rd. Day.

Harry F. Taylor vs J. W. Kough.
Mrs. Minnie Henderson vs Saltillo Telephone Company.
F. S. Tierney vs. C. H. Miller.
The Samuel Ach Co. vs. D. R. P. Enyeart.
L. M. Neyens vs. Lewis E. Port.
L. M. Neyens vs. Lewis E. Port.
L. M. Neyens vs. Lewis E. Port.
Ontario Drill Company vs Cloyd Cummins.
George L. Smith vs. Ross W. Quarry and James D. Quarry.
School Directors of Alexandria vs. W. Scott Huyett.
James M. Thompson vs. Dr. J. F. Trexler, John L. Trexler and H. P. Reynolds, lately trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
J. D. Humes vs. Dr. J. F. Trexler, J. L. Trexler and H. P. Reynolds, lately trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
F. L. Wallace vs. Dr. J. F. Trexler, J. L. Trexler and H. P. Reynolds, lately trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
S. E. Croyle vs. S. D. Longenecker.

Second Week, Second Monday, 10th Day

John F. Trexler and John Trexler vs. J. Murray Africa and John Edlebiute.
J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler vs. H. P. Reynolds.
Henrietta Morrison vs. D. C. Nipple
H. P. Reynolds vs. J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler trading and doing business as Trexler Bros & Co.
Andrew Forshey vs. E. P. Gates.
William Arnd vs. E. P. Shade.
Reuben Rudy vs. James L. Keller.
J. E. Smucker vs. The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon.
Robert F. Decker vs. Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Patrons of Husbandry.
E. S. Chilcote, Ida E. Chilcote, Julia M. Chilcote, Emma L. Chilcote vs. W. S. McClain and D. M. Wagner, lately trading as Wagner & McClain.
Jesse Chilcott vs Juniata Light and Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
J. C. Mierley vs. Juniata Light and Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
T. G Crownover vs. John S. White and E. F. Spencer, trading and doing business as White and Spencer.
Geo W. Bales vs. Mrs. Callie Dysart, Samuel Smiley and William Lytle.
J. C Boyer and S. H. Boyer, for use of Chas. H. Boyer, vs C. Hessen Boyer.

Are You Going to Buy a Carpet This Spring?

We have just received a full and complete line of samples of carpets which we are going to sell for the next 30 days at prices below market. We can do this because we will not have to carry several hundred dollars worth of carpets in stock, but will sell from samples at lower prices than we could if we had our money tied up in carpets.

Measure your room carefully and bring us the measure and we will get your carpet for you and will have it cut, matched and sewed ready to lay on the floor for you. We can show you

Union Ingrains	Tapestries
Super Ingrains	Brussels
Three Ply Unions	Velvets

and Axminsters

Remember, it will pay you to pick out your carpet now and get it any time between now and May.

We want your Carpet business and we are sure you will give it to us if you want a nice lot of carpets to select from at lower prices than regular.

Very truly,

Harry E. Huston

SALTILLO, PA.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH			NORTH	
Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entriken	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 6, 1908

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . LEAVE	10 00	5 20	11 25	. .
Mount Union Yard	10 05	5 25	11 30	
Extract Siding	10 07	5 27	11 32	. .
Augh. Mills	10 17	5 37	11 42	. .
Shirley	10 30	5 50	11 55	. .
Orbisonia	10 45	6 05	12 10	
	10 55	6 15	1 45	5 30
Booher Junction	10 59	6 19	1 49	5 34
Pogue	11 05	6 25	1 50	5 40
Three Springs	11 20	6 40	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	11 28	6 48	2 25	5 58
Kimmel	11 48	7 08	2 45	6 18
Cole's	11 58	7 18	2 55	6 30
Rocky Ridge	12 04	7 24	3 01	6 37
Wrays Hill	12 05	7 25	3 02	6 39
Martins	12 08	7 28	3 05	6 42
Cook's	12 11	7 31	3 08	6 45
Robertsdale	12 20		3 20	7 00
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE				7 05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	7 00	1 35	8 25	4 30
Cook's	7 10	1 45	8 35	4 40
Martins	7 13	1 48	8 38	4 43
Wrays Hill	7 16	1 51	1 41	4 46
Rocky Ridge	7 17	1 52	8 42	4 47
Cole's	7 22	1 57	8 47	4 52
Kimmel	7 30	2 05	8 55	5 00
Saltillo	7 50	2 25	9 15	5 20
Three Springs	7 58	2 33	9 23	5 28
Pogue	8 10	2 45	†9 35	5 40
Booher Junction	8 20	2 55	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	8 25	3 00	9 50	5 55
	8 35	3 10	10 10	. .
Shirley	8 50	3 25	10 30	. .
Augh Mills	9 00	3 35	†10 40	. .
Extract Siding	9 13	3 48	10 53	
Mt. Union Yard	9 15	3 50	11 55	
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	9 20	3 55	11 00	
	a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS		NORTHWARD	
No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.			No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
6 10	7 35	Lv.	Orbisonia	Ar 8 25	7 05
6 17	7 40		Groves Quarry	8 20	6 59
6 18	7 41		*Blacklog	8 19	6 58
6 26	7 48		*Cedar Rock	8 12	6 50
6 29	7 50		*Locke Valley	8 10	6 47
6 35	7 55	Ar.	Shade Gap	Lv 8 05	6 40
p.m.	a.m.			a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.
The Company reserves the right to vary from he above Time-Table without notice.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
†S—Regular Stop, F—Stop on sianal.
WESTWARD—5 27 a. m., 7 48 a., m., 9 49., a. m. 11 02 a. m., 1 18 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m. 5.11 p. m. 9.34 p. m.
EASTWARD—6 17 a. m., 8 54 a. m., 11 46 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 13 p. m., 10 32 p. m. 4 25 p. m.

R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

Train No. 3 will have right of track over train No. 6 between Robertsdale and Mt. Union.
Stops only to discharge passengers from east and south of Harrisburg.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

hone 102. Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms 8138.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 29, 1908.

Organized Sunday School Work.

Never in the history of the Christian Church was the Sunday Schools held in such high esteem by men of high attainments in education circles, as well as by the clergy, as at the present moment. As a factor in Christian education it is acknowledge to stand among the first, if not first No form of Christian activity is more fundamental in the evangelization of the world than that of the Sunday-School—the teaching of the Word of God and building up souls in the Truth.

Recognizing the value of the Sunday-School work, great efforts have been and are being made to organize largely and thoroughly for the purpose of increasing its efficiency. All church denomination are uniting in these organizations and are thus strengthening the forces.

Taking the interdenominational Sunday-School Associations in the order of the extent of territory included, they are as follows: The World's, the International, the State or Provincial, the County and the Township or District Associations. The World's, as the name indicates, includes the Christian world. From every nation wher the Word of God is taught delegates are sent to the World's Sunday School Convention. The last convention of this association was held at Rome, Italy, in 1907.

The International Association, which now includes all the countries of North America, is an outgrowth or a development of the national Association, which came as a result of a conference of friends of Sunday-school work, held in Philadelphia during the anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, May 23, 1832. The First National Convention was held in New York, in the Chatham Street Chapel, October 3, 1832. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, one of the eminent men of the time, was chosen President.

The Fifth National Convention, held at Indiana o s in 187?, proved to be an epoch-maker in that it was at this convention the Uniform Lesson System was born. Here the first lesson committee was appointed to prepare a lesson course to cover seven years. In this committee two Canadian brethren were included, which made it necessary for the next convention t be international. Consequently, the Sixth National Convention, held in Baltimore, May 11-13, 1875, was also the First International Convention. Rev. George A. Pelz, of New Jersey, was President. Since then an International Convention has been held every three years, the last one being at Toronto, Canada, June 23-27, 1905. The next, the Twelfth International Convention will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, June 18-23, 1908

The functions of the State or Provincial Association were explaned in an article in a former issue of this paper. The County and Distict Associations, as well as other forms of organized work, and forward movements. which has come through these larger organizations, and which are now the direct means by which the work of the indiyidual schools is so rapidly growing in efficiency, will be taken up in a subsequent article.

The principal things for which these organizations stand are: The co-operation all Christian churches, encouragement and stimulation by bringing the strong into helpful contact with the weak, for better teaching, the very best in architecture, equipment and management, for extending to all the benefits of the Sunday schools through the Cradle Roll, the Home Department, Teacher Training, &c.

Enough Cross-ties Says P. R. R.

The following notice has been issued by D. S. Newhall, purchasing agent, Penna. R. R. Co., from his Philadelphia office under date of January 25, 1908:

"On account of large stock of cross-ties on hand, and the decreased consumption, notice is hereby given that after February 15, 1908, and until further notice, no cross-ties will be taken up by this company on its right-of-way.

"Deliveries must be discontinued at once."

Wilson—Bratton.

William F. Wilson and Mis Grace M. Bratton, both of Blairs Mills, this county, were united in marriage January 17, 1908, at the M E. parsonage in Concord, Franklin county, the pastor Rev Bruce Hughes officiating.

Kiunis—Hydecker.

Paul Kinnis, a native of Italy, and Miss Bertha Hydecker, of Mapleton, were united in marriage by A. W. Swope, justice of the peace, at his home on Main street, at 7 o'clock last Thursday evening. They will reside in Mapleton where the groom is employed.

KODOL For Dyspepsia and Indigestion is the result of a scientific combination of natural digestants with vegetable acids and contains the same juices found in a healthy stomach. It is the best remedy known to-day for dyspepsia, indigestion and all troubles arising from a disordered stomach. Take KODOL today. It is pleasant, prompt and thorough. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Mr. Horace Carr.

He called her on the telephone,
And told her from afar,
In what was his politest tone:
"I'm Mr. Horace Carr."
"Too bad!" the gentle maid replaid
In accents that was jolly,
"But if you want to take a ride,
Why don't you catch the trolley?"

"I fear you do not understand,"
He said, and gave a jar
To the receiver in his hand—
"I'm Mr. Horace Carr!"
Indeed, I deeply sympathize
With you," she said with laughter,
"I think you would be very wise
To take the train hereafter."

"Beg pardon, Miss," he said again,
"Tis merry that you are.
I'd like to call to-day at 10—
You see, I'm Mr. Carr"
"I'm sorry for you,' so she said.
I'm grieved at your narration.
But I'm not the directing head
Of lines of transportation."

"I'm Mr. Horace Carr!" he cried
Into the telephone.
"That statement will not be denied"
Came back her mocking tone.
"I'm Mr. Carr! I'm Mr. Carr!"
He desperately shouted.
"Then catch anothes where you are!"
She petulantly pouted.

At last by spelling out each word,
He told her what he ment—
(In truth, this incident occurred
Just as we represent),
He came; he called; he came again—
An ancient horse-car brough him.
He kept on coming there—and then
He was her Carr—she caught him!

—WILBUR NESBIT, in Harper's Magazine.

Master State Grange W. F. Hill Praises The Philadelphia Press.

In a letter dated Chambersburg, Pa., December 20, 1907, addressed to the editor of "The Philadelphia Press," he writes as follows:

"Sir:— The membership of the grange organization everywhere throughout the State very highly appreciate the splendid report you gave of the work done by their representatives at the annual meeting held last week in West Chester. On their behalf, I take pleasure in tendering to you the thanks of their organization and assure you that the able work of your reporter (Miss Woods) and your support of our work, was very highly appreciated."

It is very important and in fact it is absolutely necessary to health that we give relief to the stomach promptly at the first signs of trouble—which are belching of gas, nausea, sour stomach, headache, irritability and nervousness. These are warnings that the stomach has been mistreated; it is doing to much work and it is demanding help from you. Take something once in a while; especially after meals; something like KODOL for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It will enable your stomach to do its work properly. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Postmaster J. B. Dell desires to call attention to the practice of some patrons of rural delivery of placing loose coins in their boxes each time they desire to dispatch letters instead of supplying themselves with postage in advance of their needs. This practice imposes undue hardship on rural carriers in removing loose coins from boxes and delays them on the service of their routes. The postmaster, therefore, urgently requests that patrons of rural delivery provide themselves and keep on hand a supply of stamps consistent with and in advance of their needs. It is also very desirable that rural patrons place in their mail boxes small detachable cups of wood or tin in which to place coins, when necessary, in purchasing supplies of stamps.

Do you have backache occasionaly, or "stitches" in the side, and sometimes do you feel tired out, without ambition and without energy? If so, your kidneys are out of order. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They promptly relieve backache, weak back, inflammation of the bladder and weak kidneys. Sold by Wright & Dell

If a cough once gets into your system it acts on every muscle and fibre of the body and makes you ache all over. It especially affects the intestines and makes you constipated, so in order to get rid of a cold thoroughly and without delay you should not take anything that will tend to constipate. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup acts upon the bowels and thereby drives the cold out of the system. It contains no opiates—it is pleasant to take and is highly recommended for children. Sold by Wright & Dell.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

Wm. T. Webb.

CARPENTER & BUILDER

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Blueprints and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,

DENTIST.

621 Washington Street
Huntingdon, Pa.

All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE
CONTAINING **HONEY AND TAR**

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Store Closes at 6 o'clock, except Saturdays and from 14 to 20.

OUR FEBRUARY WHITE SALE

Of Muslin Underwear AND Embroideries

Will be held from Tuesday to Saturday,

FEBRUARY 4th TO 8th INCLUSIVE.

We have made great preparations for this sale and will have a splendid showing of worthy garments.

In spite of high priced cottons, we are able to give wonderful values, having advanced prices over last year in only two instances, the 15 and 25 cent lines which are 2 cents more, making them 17 and 27 cents.

In the 27 cent lot we can still include the wonderful night gown for women. The assortments will be bigger and better than ever.

None of these garments will be sold at the special sale price until the morning of the sale, which will begin at 8 o'clock sharp.

The Big Special Price Lots

will be 10c, 17c, 27c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

A special cash discount will be made for this sale only, on all our fine garments up to $5.00 each.

The EMBROIDERIES for this sale are the finest values we ever had. These will be priced at 10, 12½, 15 cents and up.

The 25 cent Embroideries are unusually fine, including some wonderful values.

☞Do not miss this sale. Come every day. It will pay you.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY

is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY
A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

THE CHOICEST CIGARS AND TOBACCO

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's — — Pool — — Parlor

Basement Floor, S. E. Corner Wright Building - - Mapleton, Penna.

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TRIP TO HUNTINGDON

AND RETURN

MARVELOUS EXHIBIT OF WALL PAPER

A notable event that every resident of this vicinity, who is at all interested in beautifying the home, should attend without fail.

Your Carfare Positively PAID

from points east as far as Mt. Union. Those living beyond can have the benefit of this rate if you purchase Wall Paper to the amount of $5.00 or over. We have the most complete line to select from.

Our Prices Absolutely the Lowest

E. G. SMITH,

New Wall Paper Parlor,

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HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS.

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Powder Shells

"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder Shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them

For Field or Trap Shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

A HOUSE NOT MADE WITH HANDS.

The House of God hath many and many a room,
Yet none we reckon save his room of Life,
Wherein we dwell to-day and mar with strife
And bitterness the fabrics of His loom.
Strange, how we hate the door men call a tomb,
And gather close to speak with anguished breath
Of them who cross its threshold into Death,
As passing to an immemorial doom.

How shall we feat God's house, not fearing Him?
Surely He hath not fashioned prisons grim
Where He would hide us, like a child at night
Sobbing for one beloved to bring the light!
Nay, but a larger room of God they tread
With soundless feet, our Brothers of the Dead.
—Emery Pottle, in Uncle Remus's Magazine.

The Chinese Teapot.

By Margaret E. Donnellan.

Philip Harding glanced at his watch after having said good-by all around to the home folks. He saw he had still three hours to train time. His trunk was already at the depot and his affairs were in ship shape order, save one, and this one was causing him more anxiety than all the others, for on it depended his present happiness and future plans.

As he swung along in the direction of Helene Thornton's home he debated within himself as to his chances. As he reviewed the two years in which he had known her he could not remember of any time when by word or sign she seemed aware of the deep admiration and love he had for her. If she was conscious of it, and it seemed impossible that she was not, she had kept the fact from him. Whenever he had attempted to drift beyond the ordinary topics of mere friendship he had found himself swung around to more prosaic things, and how it was done he never knew.

As for sentiment, he laughed a little nervously as he remembered a certain day when they had wandered into a Chinese curio shop. An odd Chinese teapot had pleased her and he bought it and told her to keep it as a souvenir. She laughingly turned about and bought him a tiny vase in return. He remembered how he treasured it. The choicest spot on the mantel was its seat of honor, but he never saw the teapot, and one day, being curious, he said:

"Helene, do you remember the day we bought the Chinese souvenirs?"

It seemed to him that it took her an unnecessarily long time to remember, but finally she did and then he said:

"I have treasured that vase ever since."

He remembered he had waited for her to say something and at last she said, rather indifferently:

"Oh, the teapot; I broke it a short time afterward."

It was like a dash of cold water, and now as he strode along it gave him a chilly feeling of doubt. However, the question must be settled today, for he was to be gone four months and he could not leave it unsettled. He had tried for a week to see her alone, and last night he told her that he was going to say good-by today and so it was with a feeling of determination that he rang the bell.

Her 12-year-old brother opened the door.

"Come right in, Mr. Harding, I'm awfully glad to see you." He closed the door and led the way to the sitting room.

"I'm all alone. My cold is most better and I'm busy working for Aunt Jane." He showed Phil a collection of broken china that he was glueing together.

Phil stammered: "Isn't you sister in?"

"Helene? No, she went out, but said that she would be back at half-past five."

"Half past five," echoed Phil. At that time he would be on his way to the train. He knew that she had gone out to avoid him and for the instant he was angry, then he resolved desperately to wait, even if he missed the train, and settle it at once.

Henry chatted away as he worked and finally surveyed his finished task with pride.

"Helene has an old dish upstairs that she thinks a lot of. It's broken and she'll be delighted to have it fixed."

He ran upstairs and came back with the "old dish," and Phil's heart gave a leap, for he was holding the Chinese teapot.

"Did you say that your sister valued it?" he said quietly.

Henry eyed it a little apologetically.

"Well, I won't say she valued it. It doesn't look worth much, but she thought a lot of it. Perhaps someone that's dead gave it to her."

The bright thought settled everything to him.

"It's full of truck," he said as he proceeded to dump a miscellaneous collection of things on the table. Such things as tumbled out. A dance order, a knot of ribbon, a snap shot which Phil recognized immediately, a faded rosebud a tiny watch-charm, etc.

Phil felt a little guilty as he glanced at the pile. It seemed as though he was intruding on sacred ground. Still he had not been to blame; it was the brother who had unconsciously laid bare her secrets.

Henry worked and chatted.

"Funny she thought so much of the old thing. She cried the day she dropped it. Girls are queer, ain't they?"

Phil laughed. He echoed the remark but with a deeper meaning. He resolved to wait, if a fortune depended upon his getting that train he would rather lose it than miss seeing her.

He persuaded Henry not to light up and they sat in the twilight. Every nerve was strained for the sound of a well known step. At last her cheery voice sounded in the hall.

"Sitting in the dark, brother?" She turned on the light in the sitting room as she passed in. Then she caught sight of Phil.

"Why, Mr. Harding"—she started forward with outstretched hand, but followed his glance to the table she gave a cry of dismay. For once she was off her guard. She turned pale and grasped at the table to steady herself, then her face flushed red; she was beginning to get angry.

Phil turned to Henry. "Say, Henry, there's a book in the library called "The Cruise of the Firefly." Find it, and here's a dollar for your trouble.

After a search of 15 minutes Henry returned to the sitting room. He had heard the hall door close and saw Phil hurrying down the street.

"I'm sorry I couldn't find it for him," he said.

"Are you pleased with the way I mended the dish?"

"Very much, you dear bungler," she said with a happy laugh.

"Funny girls think so much of old truck," he thought as she watched her carefully putting away her treasures in the Chinese teapot.—From the Boston Sunday Post.

CHILD MARRIAGES IN MEXICO.

Mexican Women Over 30 Have Not Much Chance of Being Married.

Not the least of the romantic features of the marriages of Mexico are the ceremonies uniting children. The marriage of girls over 12 years of age and boys over 14 is permitted, and most marriages in Mexico come in early life.

There are about 170 to 180 marriages a month in this capital, a ridiculous proportion in view of the fact that the population by the census of 1900 was 550,000, and is now probably nearer 600,000. This small proportion of legal marriages is due largely to the expense attending a religious ceremony, for the peon is educated to believe that the legal marriage is not sacred without the church service. Hence when he cannot have the church service he does not bother to have the official service, which is not expensive, performed.

The general age for women to marry in Mexico is about 20. The statistics for the last two months show the following figures on the marrying of women:

From 12 to 20 years, 33; from 21 to 30 years, 102; from 31 to 45 years, 24; from 46 to 60 years, 5.

No woman over 60 was married during this period. As is seen from these figures, the number of women who married at from 21 to 30 years is greater than any other. The age at which the most women marry in Mexico is from 18 to 24. It is to be observed that in the higher classes, the girls marry generally when over 20, and some of them nearly 30 and over 30, while in the middle class a great majority of the women marry before they are 20 years old.

Among the lower class, on the contrary, the number of girls who marry before 20 is considerable, and many of them marry at 15, 14 and even 12 years. The most recent cases of girls married at 15 and 16 are observed among the middle class and lower class people. One of these is Angela Carmona, who married at 15 years; another is a Spanish girl, Rosario Gonzalez, who married at 16, and another is that of Eduarda Gutierrez, who married at 14.

As to the men, the age at which they generally marry is also from 21 to 30 years. The statistics, for the last two months show that the number of men married at different ages was as follows.

From 14 to 20 years, 5; from 21 to 30 years, 90; from 31 to 45 years, 37; over 60 years, 1.

It is seen that the proportion of men marrying before 30 years is strong although it is not as heavy as that of the women married under that age. The proportion of women married under 30 years is 136 to 29, while the same proportion among the men is 95 to 70.

In Mexico a woman above 30 is considered as not having much chance of being married, and in the middle class the chances are not great beyond 25 years.—Mexican Herald.

All Due to Peter or Pan Out.

First Man—We have eleven kittens at our house, and I've named them all Peter Pan.

Second Man—How's that?

First Man—They are never going to grow up.—Brooklyn Life.

FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS PROMISED BY PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Sends War Secretary's Report to Congress.

CONDITIONS ARE MUCH BETTER

Philippine Products, Taft Thinks, Should Be Admitted to the United States Duty Free Within Reasonable Bounds.

Washington, D. C.—To Congress, and through it to the world at large, President Roosevelt announces that it will probably be a generation, it may even be longer, before the Filipinos will be fit for complete self-government and ready to decide whether they shall be independent of American rule.

This declaration from the President accompanies a special report to him by Secretary Taft upon his recent visit to the Philippines, on the occasion of their first national assembly, and recording the results of the American occupation of the islands in the nine years since the battle of Manila Bay. Concurring in the Secretary's conclusions, and his assertion that the Filipinos are being well and economically governed at a present cost of not over $5,000,000 a year, the President says:

"No great civilized power has ever managed with such wisdom and disinterestedness the affairs of a people committed by the accident of war to its hands. If we had followed the advice of the misguided persons who wished us to turn the islands loose and let them suffer whatever fate might befall them, they would have already passed through a complete and bloody chaos, and would now undoubtedly be the possession of some other power which there is every reason to believe would not have done as we have done—that is, would not have striven to teach them how to govern themselves or to have developed them, as we have developed them, primarily in their own interests.

"Save only our attitude toward Cuba, I question whether there is a brighter page in the annals of international dealing between the strong and the weak than the page which tells of our doings in the Philippines. I call especial attention to the admirably clear showing made by Secretary Taft of the fact that it would have been equally ruinous if we had yielded to the desires of those who wished us to go faster in the direction of giving the Filipinos self-government, and if we had followed the policy advocated by others, who desired us simply to rule the islands without any thought at all of fitting them for self-government.

"The islanders have made real advances in a hopeful direction, and they have opened well with the new Philippine Assembly; they have yet a long way to travel before they will be fit for complete self-government and for deciding, as it will then be their duty to do, whether this self-government shall be accompanied by complete independence. It will probably be a generation, it may even be longer, before this point is reached, but it is most gratifying that such substantial progress toward this as a goal has already been accomplished. We desire that it be reached at as early a date as possible, for the sake of the Filipinos and for our own sake. But improperly to endeavor to hurry the time will probably mean that the goal will not be attained at all."

Secretary Taft's recommendations to Congress are:

First—That legislation be adopted by Congress admitting the products of the Philippines to the markets of the United States with such reasonable limitations as may remove fear of interference with the tobacco and sugar interests in the United States.

Second—That the present restriction be removed as to the acquisition of mining claims and the holding of lands by corporations in the Philippines.

Third—That further, legislation be passed authorizing the Philippine Government if it chooses to open and conduct an agricultural bank, with a capital not exceeding $2,000,000.

Fourth — That the coastwise laws of the United States be made permanently inapplicable to the trade between the ports of the islands and the ports of the United States.

The Secretary extols President Roosevelt for his Philippine policy, which, he declares, is merely the consistent continuation of that originated by President McKinley. The United States, he says, is using every effort to increase the capacity of the Filipinos to exercise political power. He denies that it was ever McKinley's policy merely to await the organization of a Philippine oligarchy or aristocracy competent to administer government and then turn the islands over to it.

FIGHT "PINK EYE" EPIDEMIC.

Seventy-five Cases Among Midshipmen at Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md.—An epidemic of "pink eye" has broken out among the midshipmen and about seventy-five cases have been treated at the sick quarters in the last week. The affection is not particularly serious in itself, but is likely to lead to grave eye trouble unless it is treated promptly. A special characteristic of it is the extreme rapidity with which it spreads. The number of new cases each day is not declining as yet.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Promise of Office to Win.

In a corrupt election practice charge against District Attorney A. K. Deibler, brought by his opponent, Thomas W. Burke, who was defeated by Deibler last November, a hearing was conducted in the Court House at Sunbury by J. Simpson Kline, auditor appointed by the court to receive evidence. W. H. Unger, attorney from Shamokin, was the principal witness. He said Deibler in the presence of a witness said he would consider the advisability of appointing Unger Assistant District Attorney in case of election. Unger went on a note for Deibler for $400, which was since paid off. The auditor ruled that hereafter friends of candidates may treat each other during a campaign, providing during the imbibing votes shall not be solicited for candidates.

Murderer Dies an Awful Death.

Murderer Saverio Curcio went to the gallows at Scranton without any show of bravado. He shrieked and moaned from the moment Hangman Van Hise, of Newark, N. J., placed the noose around his neck and pulled the black cap over his head in his cell until the weights were dropped that shot his body up from the prison corridor floor. He hung nearly thirty minutes before life was extinct, even though his neck had been broken. Curcio pitifully called for his mother as he was led to his death, collapsing and needing assistance until he was placed under the gallows. Curcio was twenty-three years old. He killed Nicholas Ferrias in North Scranton two years ago, when his victim was fleeing from him after a quarrel over cards.

Buries Comrade and Dies.

Within twenty minutes after he had read the burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic for Comrade Andrew Blair in Greendale Cemetery at Meadville, Edward S. Skeel, aged seventy, commander of Sergeant Pieffer Post, was himself a corpse. He died in a carriage while on the way home. Commander Skeel was Deputy Register and Recorder of Crawford County and a candidate for Republican nomination for that office. He served one year in the United States cavalry under Lieutenant J. E. B. Stuart, afterward Confederate General "Jeb" Stuart. He served three years in the Civil War in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, being promoted to first lieutenant.

Rigid Mine Investigation.

As a result of the recent mining disasters many mines about Uniontown will undergoo rigid investigation by the special commission of mine inspectors appointed by Chief James F. Roderick, which includes Inspectors Isaac G. Roby, of Uniontown; C. B. Ross, of Greensburg; Alexander McCanch, of Scottdale; Joseph Knapper, of Phillipsburg, and Elias Phillips, of Dubois. The commission will examine all doubtful mines in Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties.

Carpet Company Fails.

The disappearance last August of Edward Groetzinger, president of the Groetzinger Carpet and Furniture Company, at Pittsburg, and the expenditure of vast sums of money to find him forced the firm to the wall, when a petition of bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court. The company has a stock valued at $120,000 and liabilities amounting to $105,620.60. Joseph G. Simpson, secretary of the company, was appointed receiver by the court.

Fattest, Jolliest Quartet.

Four men who stepped upon the scales at a York cafe found that their combined weight was something over a half ton. They are William C. Lesher, a traveling salesman from Philadelphia, who weighed 310 pounds; Wendall Glassmyer, West York, 308; Philip Deitrich, York, and Charles Zullinger, proprietor of a cafe, York, 234.

Hartnett Was Edward Kearns.

J. J. Hartnett, the naval apprentice who died in Newport, R. I., after a pugilistic contest with D. M. Manning on January 1, on board the United States training ship Cumberland, has been identified as a Pittsburg boy. His real name was Edward Kearns and his home was in Pittsburg.

Charles B. Thompson Acquitted.

Charles B. Thompson, the New York broker, who has been in much trouble at Pittsburg, was acquitted of a charge of larceny. Thompson was kidnaped from his home in Atlantic Highlands and taken to Pittsburg accused of stealing a watch from James Papassimakes.

Death Stroke in Street.

Suffering from tuberculous kidneys, Herbert Heston Highley, aged twenty-two years, son of George Highley, fell on the street at West Chester while taking a little walk, and died upon being removed to his home near by.

Miner Sacrifices Three Lives.

A Coroner's jury decided that Wallace Redwing, Michael Tobias and Joseph Karmonsky were killed at the Scott shaft by a gas explosion caused by the negligence of a miner.

The Borough Council of West Reading authorized the ordinance to borrow $12,000 and levy a special tax of one and one-half mills for sinking fund purposes for street improvements.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 31	@$	32
Firsts	28	@	30
State dairy, finest	29	@	30
Good to prime	25	@	28
Factory, thirds to firsts	16	@	20

BEANS.

Marrow, choice	—	@	2 30
Medium, choice	—	@	2 27½
Red kidney, choice	1 92½	@	1 95
Pea	2 25	@	2 27½
Yellow eye	2 10	@	2 15
White kidney	2 60	@	2 65
Black turtle soup	1 90	@	2 00
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 50

CHEESE.

State, full cream	15½	@	15¾
Small	—	@	15¾
Part skims, common	3½	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	29	@	30
State—Good to choice	26	@	28
Western—Firsts	—	@	22½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Pears, Kiefer, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Apples, per bbl	1 25	@	4 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	5 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	—	@	7 00

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	12	@	16
Broilers. Phila., per lb	22	@	25
Fowls, per lb	10	@	13½
Capons, per lb	15	@	22
Ducks, spring, per lb	8	@	12½
Geese, spring, per lb	8	@	13
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	4 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	1 07½	@	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 00	@	1 05
No. 2, per 100 lb	90	@	95
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	70	@	1 00
Straw, long rye	60	@	70

HOPS.

State, 1907	15	@	16
Medium, 1907	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1907, choice	10	@	11
Choice, 1906	—	@	5

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, per sack	2 00	@	2 15
Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 10
Sweets, per basket	90	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	1 75
Squash, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Peas, per basket	1 50	@	3 00
Peppers, per carrier	75	@	1 50
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	1 25	@	3 00
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Yellow, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 50	@	1 87
Carrots, per bbl	75	@	1 00
Beets, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Okra, per carrier	1 25	@	2 25
Lima beans, per box	3 00	@	3 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Parsley, per bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Leeks, per 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 00
Shallots, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Celery, per doz	15	@	50
Horseradish, per 100 lbs	2 00	@	5 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Kale, per bbl	65	@	75
Oyster plants, 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	6	@	10
Parsnips, per bbl	75	@	1 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 85	@	5 25
Spring patents	5 40	@	6 45
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 05¼	@	1 06¾
No. 1 Northern Duluth	—	@	1 20¾
Corn, No. 2	—	@	66⅜
No. 2 white	—	@	66⅞
Oats, mixed	—	@	53½
Clipped white	55½	@	62
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	93
Lard, city	—	@	7⅝

GAME.

Ducks, canvas, per pair	2 25	@	3 00
Redhead, per pair	1 50	@	2 00
Mallard, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ruddy, per pair	50	@	90
Rabbits, cottontail, per pair	20	@	25
Jack rabbits, per pair	40	@	50

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	8	@	14
Country dressed	8	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 15	@	7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 80	@	5 00
Country dressed, per lb	5	@	7½

CASH POURS INTO BANKS.

Money Rates Drop—Only $19,000,000 Clearing House Certificates Out.

New York City.—Manager Sherer, of the Clearing House, said that Clearing House certificates have been retired rapidly until the amount outstanding is only $19,000,000. It is the expectation of the Clearing House authorities that all the certificates will have been retired soon. The amount now outstanding compares with a total of approximately $100,000,000 issued up to late in December. Many of the banks have retired all their certificates already, and it is expected that all but a few will have no indebtedness of this character.

The receipts of money from the interior and the return of hoarded money, which have been heavy for a month, have enabled the banks to restore the large deficit in reserve and accumulate a substantial surplus. Each succeeding day shows an increase in deposits over the day immediately preceding, and it is prophesied that it will not be long before all of the $278,000,000 which disappeared from circulation during the panic will be accounted for.

Bankers expect a call from Washington, D. C., for return of Government deposits, and will be surprised if a call for part of the deposits in New York City is not made. The working balance in the treasury is small, notwithstanding the return of a part of the Government funds in the last days of December and the first days of January.

Time money for the first time since the panic was loaned below five per cent. for sixty to ninety days.

UNEMPLOYED ARMY CLUBBED IN PARADE

Demonstration in Chicago Quickly Suppressed by Police.

FIERCE HAND TO HAND FIGHTING

Many Heads Broken and Leader Put Under Arrest — Mob of 4000 Flee and Create Panic Among 10,000 Spectators.

Chicago.—The mailed hand of the law, suddenly and swiftly clashing with a parade of the "unemployed," created for a brief time great disorder in the streets. Four thousand paraders were put to flight, making a panic among 10,000 spectators, when women shoppers caught in the rush, were accidentally felled or fainted from terror. One arrest only was made, that of Dr. Benjamin L. Reitman, leader of the demonstration, a well-to-do physician once having a large practice and who is now a Socialist.

Dr. Reitman received a whack on the head which, he says, has brought back his sanity. At night after giving bonds he announced that he will give up helping his fellow man, abandon the "brotherhood of welfare," rent an office and go back to his selfish pathological practice.

The parade, under socialistic auspices, had been announced for several days, but upon the authorities declaring that it would not be permitted, the Socialists called the demonstration off until an organization strong enough to cow the police had been formed. Nevertheless, a mob of 10,000 had gathered by 2 p. m. about Michigan avenue and Monroe street. Chief of Police Shippy called out 500 reserves, stationing 250 behind him at a point one block from the head of the mob, toward the City Hall, the objective point of the raiders, and sending the others, in plain clothes, to mingle in the march. He ordered Reitman not to attempt to march.

Shippy ordered out a fire engine and hose with the intention of fighting the column with water. The engine took up a position behind the police, connected up the hose and waited for action. News of this maneuvre was carried to Reitman, who changed his line of march, completely outgeneraling Shippy. Soon after 2 p. m. the marchers turned east in Monroe street to State, and then marched south, directly away from the City Hall. They were inclosed for blocks by a vast crowd of sightseers. Shippy instantly marched his force after the column. He caught the rear of the "unemployed" at State and Quincy streets.

There was a sharp conflict, in which the police used clubs, and in a minute the rear of the column was driven in a panic to the sidewalks. The plain clothes men in the midst of the long column, observing that the Chief had attacked in the rear, began smashing right and left. The advance had by this time reached Jackson Boulevard and Clark street. For a distance of three blocks heads were broken, ribs jarred and faces marred. Most of the "unemployed" offered little or no resistance, but a few of the plain clothes men were knocked down and four were beaten into unconsciousness.

The excited onlookers assisted the wounded and hooted the police. The The column was dispersed within ten minutes after the police attack began.

Plans to raise $100,000 for the relief of the unemployed were made at a meeting of twenty-four wealthy men of the city.

Idle Men Have Ineffective Parade in Boston.

Boston. — Several hundred unemployed under the leadership of Morrison L. Swift, the Socialist, followed by many spectators, appeared in front of the State House and marching up the steps demanded work. Sergeant-at-Arms Remington went out to meet them, and in response to their demands said:

"This is no place for you to apply. If you want employment go to the State Free Employment Bureau. If you need aid go to the Chardon street home. If you do not leave here I shall be obliged to call the police."

The men then marched to the agency, where Superintendent Walter L. Sears informed them that he did not think he could provide all the men with work even if all were qualified to fill the positions open, but he would be glad to file their applications. Sixty-six only availed themselves of the offer and the army soon disappeared.

New York Unemployed 35,000— Reports Greatly Exaggerated.

New York City.—An exhaustive investigation by Charities, the journal of philanthropy published in this city, has disclosed that the estimated number of persons out of employment here has been largely exaggerated. Instead of 150,000, as has been stated, the number will hardly exceed 35,000. This, the paper says, does not include habitual vagrants.

According to Charities, the Municipal Lodging House, which has beds for 350 men, had a total overflow during December of 2590. This is the first overflow since December, 1904, when the number was 322. In 1903 it was 416. Prior to that it had not exceeded 135 for some years.

FINE CITY HALL DESTROYED

Million Dollar Building at Portland, Me., Burned.

Police and Other City Departments Suffer and Records Gone—Avert Panic at Pythian Jubilee.

Portland, Me.—A fire that caused a loss of $1,000,000 destroyed the city hall and police buildings and endangered the lives of more than 700 persons.

Although known as city hall, the building was divided between city and county offices, while the police building also sheltered the Supreme, Judicial and Municipal courts.

There was no loss of life, a remarkable fact considering there were more than 700 members of the Western Maine Knights of Pythias in the auditorium of the city hall when the flames were discovered.

Only a few persons were hurt, Chief Engineer Melville Eldridge being the only one known to be seriously injured, and he was able to direct the fight against the flames.

The financial loss is estimated at $1,000,000, but this does not include papers and documents in the registry of deeds, where everything was destroyed.

Other city departments were swept clear of everything except the city clerk's and the city treasurer's offices, money and securities in the latter being believed to be intact.

One of the most valuable libraries in the State, the Greenleaf law collection, was destroyed.

When the flames were discovered William A. Turner, chairman of the meeting of the Pythian body, was met in the hallway by three men who acquainted him with the condition of affairs. Coolly he entered the auditorium and ascended the stage, interrupting the rites of investiture which was going on at the time. He calmly told the assembled members of the existing conditions, saying there was no need for hurry, and himself supervising a system of orderly departure, which proved effective in averting a panic and in bringing out more than 700 persons without an injury.

When the flames communicated to the police building, where the city jail is located, it was decided to liberate the prisoners, and they were set free. These prisoners had been arrested for only minor offenses.

BAD BALTIMORE BLAZE.

Four Firemen Killed and Fifteen Are Injured.

Baltimore.—A bad fire broke out in the upper part of the building occupied by the firm of J. Regester & Sons, southeast corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets. The first alarm was followed by a general one, calling out all the apparatus in the city. Fanned by a high wind from the Northwest, the fire spread rapidly, and in an incredibly short time the northern wall of the building fell.

Saratoga street being extremely narrow, four firemen were killed and many were injured, among them George M. Horton, chief of the Fire Department. The fire burned toward a number of old structures. A four-story building in the rear, occupied by the E. B. Read & Son Company, soon caught fire and burned fiercely.

The bodies of Lieutenant Frederick Harmon, James Barrock, August Schriver and John Sleed, all of Engine Company 3, were taken from beneath the burning wall.

Fifteen firemen were injured. Those killed were badly mangled.

BETTS ACADEMY BURNS.

Students Lose Money, Clothing and Personal Belongings.

Stamford, Conn.—All that is left of the famous Betts Academy on Strawberry Hill is a heap of smouldering ins. The institution, estabin 1838 by the late James Betts and continued and enlarged by his son, William J. Betts, was one of the largest and best known preparatory schools of New England, with students from nearly every civilized country.

The students lost all their money, clothing and personal belongings. So did Mr. and Mrs. Betts, Miss Hanwood, Mrs. Betts' sister, and the six teachers who were in the house. All had to flee in night attire.

The sixty students have been given a three weeks' vacation. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

FACING BIG DEFICIT.

Chairman Tawney Shows the Need of Strict Economy.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, introduced the urgent deficiency bill in the House with the admonition that strict economy must be observed in the disbursement of the national funds if a large deficit is to be avoided. Mr. Tawney predicted that the deficit will be $100,000,000, in round numbers, unless many of the estimates are greatly reduced. He showed that even if the revenues of all departments of the Government reached the unparalleled total of the last fiscal year, $878,000,000, there would still be a shortage of funds in the Treasury of nearly $34,000,000, provided all the appropriations asked are granted.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY BISHOP H. C. POTTER.

Subject: The Church and Labor.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, preached in St. Ann's Church on the Heights, Sunday. His subject was "The Church and the Labor Question," and for his text he took the two passages: St. Luke 3:10 to 14 (R. V.): "And the multitude asked Him what then must we do? He answered and said unto them, 'He that hath two coats let him impart to him that hath none; and he that hath food let him do likewise.' And there came also publicans to be baptized and they said unto Him, Master, what must we do?' And He said unto them, 'Exact no more than that which is appointed you.' And the soldiers also asked Him, saying, 'What must we do?' and He said unto them, 'Extort from no man by violence; neither accuse any one wrongfully; and be content with your wages." And St. Matthew 11:2 to 7: "Now when John had heard in prison the works of Christ he sent two of his disciples and said unto Him: 'Art Thou He who should come or look we for another?' And Jesus answered and said unto them, 'Go your way and tell John the things which ye see; the blind receive their sight and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up and the poor have the good tidings preached to them; and blessed is he who shall find no occasion of stumbling in Me.'" Bishop Potter said:

I wonder if it has ever occurred to you to ask yourselves the question, how far the absolute incidents of the gospels are a witness to their truth? There are incidents like that which must present itself to you in connection with John the Baptist, and that other which occurs at the close of St. Matthew's and St. Luke's gospels in connection with Peter which make us feel that if any one were writing a book in which he desired to present to us simply a favorable impression of this or that man there are certain things in the gospels which would have been left out. Nothing is finer, for example, in its way, than the language of John the Baptist in connection with the coming to him in the desert of the people, and of the soldiers, and the tax gatherers and the rest. It is a singularly direct and explicit way in which he lays down to each group what should be the law of their life. And it is entirely another man, if we stop and think a moment, whom we encounter in the gospel for the third Sunday in Advent: "Art Thou He that should come? Really, I do not know whether you are or not."

That is the implication of the words, and I can imagine an unbeliever using these words as a very effective argument against the belief of John the Baptist in the divine claims of Jesus. Here is a man who has been sent as the forerunner of Jesus, who had baptized Jesus, who was profoundly persuaded of the mission and truth and divine character of Jesus, and yet there comes a moment in his life when he says: "Well, really, I am not clear about you. You claim to be the Messiah. You have appeared to this nation and to this era in the history of the world with a revelation of the Supreme Force in the world. Art Thou He who should come?" But the fine thing about these two texts is the fact that each one of them is a distinct and explicit witness to that thing of which you and I are perfectly conscious in ourselves. That is, that every man and every woman is made up of two men and two women; that there are types of character which are so contradictory and so unlike each other that abstractly we should say they are absolutely irreconcilable and yet they belong to the same person, influenced by different circumstances and challenged by different perplexities. There can be no doubt as to the impressions which had been made by the teaching and life of Jesus upon John the Baptist in the words I have read. John, in other words, grasped and seized with singular clearness and force the fact that here in the advent of Jesus there had entered the world an absolutely new law in the conception of life and of the individual's relations to other lives about him.

Go back to the beginning of civilization and trace step by step to this hour and you will be amazed to find how largely they built on the complications and philosophies of caste. My brother (Dr. Alsop) might make an interesting sermon upon the tragic and dramatic forces of caste in India, whose religions it would be well to remember are older than ours. In other words, the moment that barbarism begins to lift itself by organization, by the creation of the governing society, it differentiates barbarism from civilization. It begins also to emphasize the distinction of caste. Do you know that to-day a Pariah, one of the classes in India, cannot walk on the sidewalk of the street after 3 o'clock in the afternoon because it is possible that this Pariah, whose touch is defilement, might brush against a Brahmin? In other words, the Brahmin has pushed the theory of the isolation of the caste to that point where he cannot allow one not of the same caste to walk on the same side of the street with him.

Now, Jesus came and John the Baptist sees first of all that He had struck at the foundation, at the system of the theory of caste. The theory of caste carried with it the right of certain privileged people to maintain a certain autocratic and imperious sovereignty over the lives and property of others. "No," said John, having been long enough in the presence of his Master to grasp that great central truth of the Master's teaching, "no, you and I, the soldier and the tax gatherer and the men who pay taxes, and all the rest, are one family in the family of God, and in your relations to one another you must govern yourselves by the law of equity and not by the power which comes into your hands because of any mere caste inheritance whatever your office or place may be in caste inheritance of power over another."

The believers in the religion of Jesus Christ were slow to grasp that truth. John the Baptist himself began to doubt whether Christ had come to create a new system under which men should sustain new relations to each other. "Art Thou He who should come? If so, why don't you strike at the foundation of this concrete, ecclesiastical-political-social order of which you and I are a part?" Now, we come to the great truth which Jesus strives to get to the minds of His disciples: "Go tell John the things you have seen." What was the definition of the Master's method? That He put into human society an absolutely new conception of the relation of man to man and left it as a seed. He did not deal with the miseries of society, as you and I are often tempted to deal with them. He did not dismiss the blind and the lame and the rest out of His sight and teaching. He dealt with them four-square, and relieved them. He translated the mind and the heart of God to the consciousness of man and He made them realize at last that His religion was in the world to be a re-creative force. First of all, beginning at the individual heart and life and then bringing about the reconstruction of society because of the different way in which men regarded each other.

That brings me to the subject on which I have been specially asked to speak to-night. You and I, whether we are disposed to like the situation or not, and most of us resent it as an insufferable impertinence, are confronted in this republic, and in this twentieth century, with incomparably the most tremendous problem, in its relation to the right construction of human society, with which the republic has yet had to deal, and that problem is the problem of the unification of the ideas and sympathies and purposes and aims of men, and you cannot go home to-night and lay your head upon your pillow without being conscious, whether you choose to acknowledge it or not, that there is in the depths of poverty and want and shame all about you a profound social discontent, and that there are earnest and able men (let us be just, although we don't love them), who are deeply persuaded that there can be no peace in human society unless that peace is wrought by the absolute destruction of principles which are precious and beautiful and dignified in human society. They say the whole social fabric must be pulled down and thrown to the ground and the man who stands in the way of that must be got out of the way. Now, the question which confronts you and me is: How are we to deal with this state of mind and what are we to do to remedy it? We know that if such a social revolution were to come to pass to-morrow it would be attended by cruel and brutal indignities and that the guardianship of the family and the safety of the State itself would be imperiled. Our social problem here in America, and especially those problems which involve our relations to the men who work with their hands, are not to be solved by revolution, but by quite another method. First of all we are to recognize the situation, the tremendous convolution, the transformation I may venture to call it, which has come to pass in the workingman's life by the invention of machinery, by the building up of great central forces for the employment of men under conditions which separate him absolutely from the master whom he serves. The workman is as absolutely unknown to the man or the corporation—and it is often a corporation—who employs him as if he lived in Dahomey. It is along these lines, whether you choose to recognize it or not, that danger lies; and the church's relation to that problem is one, after all, which is in the hands of every one to whom I am speaking. How much do you know of the life of the workingman? How much time have you given to understanding it or to soften it or to inspire it? It is not the giving of money, or the creation of charitable institutions that builds up the feeling of brotherhood among men. The poor man resents our condescension. He does not want that or your gold; he wants recognition of his manhood. The shop girl wants you to honor her womanhood; to respect her in the task in which she is toiling and suffering. You can do much to make that task easier and create an atmosphere in which she and you can move alike as members of the same divine society and fellow soldiers under the same Master.

That brings into view the relation of the church to these great social problems. You and I somehow or other must bring the man who works with his hands to recognize his place, his right, his office, his calling in the church of God. The first business of the church is to place her houses of worship at the service of the people who work with their hands and then in the life of the church to encourage that spirit which will help us to understand and to serve it. There is but one way to do that. Instead of turning to any "ism" of the hour or theory of social reconstruction, or any new philosophy which undertakes to re-create society upon theories which are essentially barbaric in their nature, you and I must go back and look into the face of the Master and find in Him the secret of our service and our triumph.

The prince of this world is never cast out until Jesus comes in.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 2.

Subject: Jesus the Saviour of the World, John 3:1-21 — Golden Text, John 3:16—Commit Verses 14-16—Commentary.

TIME.—A. D. 27. PLACE.—Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION.—**I. Look and Live, 14, 15.** Nicodemus was the teacher of Israel (v. 10, R. V.) and yet he did not know the fundamental truth taught in the Old Testament as well as the New, namely, the doctrine of the new birth. But do all the teachers in the church know it even now? There was no speculation or guess work about Jesus' own teaching. He could say, "We speak that we do know and bear witness of what we have seen" (v. 12, R. V.). Nicodemus had asked Jesus, "How can these things be?" (v. 9). In the 14th and 15th verses Jesus answers Nicodemus' question how. He pointed him to how Moses lifted up the brazen serpent, made in the likeness of the fiery serpent that had bitten the people, on the pole (Num. 21:6-9). Just so, God has lifted Jesus, made sin for us, on the cross (Rom. 8:3; 2 Cor. 5:21; Gal. 3:13; John 12:31, 32). All the Israelite bitten by the fiery serpent had to do to find life was simply to believe in the power of the serpent on the pole to heal and to show his faith by just looking. So all we have to do is simply to believe in the power of Jesus, made in the likeness of sinful flesh and lifted on the cross, to heal, and to show our faith by just looking. As soon as the Israelite looked he had life in his veins instead of death. So we have death in us until we look, but the moment we really look to Jesus, believe on Him, then we have life coursing in our veins; life—spiritual life— takes the place of death, we are "born again." Cf. John 1:12, 13. The whole secret of the new birth lies in these three words, "Look and live." The moment we look, we are in Christ Jesus, "Old things are passed away. Behold all things are become new" (2 Cor., 5:17). There are two alternatives open to every man: Believe and have eternal life; doubt and perish. Any one who believes will obtain eternal life. Any one who doubts will perish (cf. Mark 16:16; John 3:36).

II. Why Jesus came, 16-21. Verse 16 has probably been used to the salvation of more persons than any other verse in the Bible. It contains the Gospel in a nutshell. (1) The need of salvation—"shall not perish." (2) The origin of salvation—God's love. (3) The ground of salvation—the death of Christ (God gave His only begotten Son). (4) The condition of salvation—"believeth on Him." (5) The recipients of salvation—"Whosoever believeth." (6) The results of salvation. (a) Shall not perish. (b) Shall have eternal life. The verse also contains a marvelous revelation of God's love. (1) The objects of God's love—"the world." (2) The character of God's love: (a) Great—holding nothing back. (b) Self-sacrificing—giving His very best. (c) Holy—not forgiving sin without an adequate expression of His hatred of it. (3) The manifestation of God's love, in the gift of His only begotten Son. (4) The purpose of God's love—to save. (5) The result of God's love—whosoever believes gets everlasting life. Verses 14 and 15 were spoken by Jesus Himself. He speaks of Himself, as He usually did, as the "Son of Man." Verse 16 is spoken by John, and he speaks of Jesus as the "only begotten Son." It is common teaching nowadays that Jesus was the Son of God only in the sense that all men are sons of God, but the Bible clearly teaches that He was the Son of God in a sense that no other is the son of God. Jesus claims this for Himself (Mark 12:6, R. V.; John 5:22, 23; 14:9). God sent His Son into the world to save it—not to condemn it (v. 17), but whoever will not receive Jesus is condemned, and condemned already. If we fall in with God's purposes, then we are saved. If we reject God's purposes of love, then He who came to save but brings the greater condemnation (cf. Heb. 10:28, 29). The one who rejects Jesus is condemned **ALREADY.** It is not so much that the wrath of God is coming upon those who reject Jesus Christ at some future time, the wrath of God, the intense displeasure of God, already hangs over every one who rejects Jesus. If we continue to reject, the wrath of God will abide on us (v. 36). The moment we accept Jesus, we step out from underneath the dark thunder cloud of God's wrath into the bright sunlight of God's favor. God aimed to save the world. He made provision for the salvation of the world, but only those that accept the salvation are actually saved. Jesus is in a sense the Saviour of all men (1 Tim. 4:10). By His death He made propitiation for the whole world (1 John 2:2, R. V.). He provided the ground upon which God could deal in mercy and does deal in mercy with every member of the human race, but He is especially the Saviour of those who believe. They alone appropriate to themselves and therefore enjoy in full the salvation which Jesus purchased by His blood (Rom. 3:25, 26). The condemnation that comes on the one who does not believe is just and inevitable. He has chosen darkness rather than light. The only begotten Son came, the incarnation of all the perfect attributes of God, and he would not have Him. What a man does with Jesus shows what the man is at heart. What a man chooses always shows what a man is. If we choose truth, then we are true. If we choose falsehood, then we are false.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Feb. 2: "Humility in successful service." "Him that hath a high look and a proud heart will I not suffer."—Ps. ci, 5.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—John vi, 14, 15; Luke x, 17-22; Ps. ci.

Haughtiness seeks only to serve self. Humility helps others. There can be no real helpfulness to others without a goodly measure of humility. It is eminently a social quality as distinguished from the merely selfish.

There has been undue stress in recent times placed on self seeking. In physical science much has been made of the struggle for existence, with great emphasis on the food question and the survival of the fittest, meaning the strongest fighter. This has colored all our thinking and doing until commercial and industrial life has degenerated largely into a mere fight to see how much each one can accumulate of things.

The social elements in our makeup have received little attention. Our social dependence has largely been lost sight of. Our indebtedness to others has received scant recognition. This one sidedness in our thinking has produced its natural fruit in a lack of social responsiveness in our emotional nature and corresponding failure in social living. It displays itself in lack of courtesy in public places and disregard of others' convenience in private life and refusal to others of their just dues in business and in government

The root of it all is overestimate of self. Too much attention has been concentrated on our own opinions, our own feelings and desires and having our own way. We have lost sight of the important fact that no one can develop his true life except in unison with the lives of all others around him, giving to each the same rights claimed for self.

But this just estimate of ourselves as related to others can never really take hold of our thinking and feeling and become effective in our action unless based on the other fundamental fact that we are each and every one bound up in this dependence in society by our relation to God. If we only consider ourselves in comparison with others, we end in a false estimate and never get to see things in their true relation.

When we consider that we are not only placed in life by God individually, but we are placed by Him in society and all we have is to be used in harmony with all that all other people have and we are here to work together, not as owners, but as God's tenants, who shall give an account to him of the use we make of all our powers, it sobers us and takes the conceit out of us.

What we have was given us of God. We have no occasion for pride, then, in who and what we are. We shall be held strictly to account for what use we have made of our powers and opportunities. We are not here for our own pleasure, but to work out God's purposes in the world in connection with the rest of humankind. That also humbles us.

Then when we do help others it is not as a matter of condescension on our part at all. That savors of pride and conceit. We feel our dependence on God and also our privilege to help Him, and it makes us feel little, but glad that we are workers with Him and of some little assistance in His plans. In such humility we find success in His service and bless Him for the opportunity.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 2, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The real heart of Christian Endeavor.—Col. iii, 1-4, 12-25; iv, 1-6. (Consecration meeting. Christian Endeavor day.)

Twenty-seven years ago today the Christian Endeavor movement made its beginning in a "day of small things," but under the blessing of God it has grown until today it is world-wide in its extent and influence. No statistics collected by man and no vision of the human imagination could tell the story of the achievements of these twenty-seven years. Only the records of eternity will be able to reveal the number of souls saved, the number of saved souls vitalized into Christian zeal and activity and the tremendous influence that Christian Endeavor has wielded in extending and deepening the broadest Christian fellowship and heartiest co-operation in Christian activities. What device of man could number the kind deeds done, the kind words spoken, or could recall the visits to the sick, the imprisoned, to the outcast, in the name of Jesus Christ by the millions of young people the world over who have marched under the banner of Christian Endeavor? To attempt the impossible would be absurd. Therefore let us humbly thank God for His goodness and blessing and ascribe to Him all glory and honor for these years of opportunity and achievement.

At such a time our thoughts necessarily turn to some phase of Christian Endeavor, and what more appropriate than that suggested by the topic "The Heart of Christian Endeavor?" For he who would understand the progress of these twenty-seven years and catch new inspiration from the past for the present and future must comprehend the secret source of its power and influence. Nor do we need to look in vain for an answer to such an inquiry. The heart of Christian Endeavor is Jesus Christ. He has been and is today the supreme and central figure from whom Christian Endeavor has received its inspiration and energy. The throb of His heart as He lived among men that He might do them good and as He died upon the cross that He might save them for God and heaven has been the dynamic force in Christian Endeavor from the day of its birth. Who can doubt it? Christian Endeavor was organized for Christ and in and through Christ for His church. The first sentence of the Christian Endeavor pledge reveals the heart of the whole movement—"Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him." There lies its heart, the secret source of its power and its influence, and in no better way can this Christian Endeavor anniversary be celebrated than by the consecration of every Christian Endeavorer to Christ.

But sincere consecration to Christ must manifest itself in a Christ life or in the exemplifying of the Christ spirit in our lives. The aim of Christian Endeavor throughout all these years has been to inculcate this spirit of Christ into the hearts of all believers and to inspire its manifestation in their lives. And our aim today should be of a similar character. We should strive more and more to cultivate and to emulate the spirit of Christ, which is a spirit of prayer, of fellowship, of holiness and of service. If we do this we shall be Christian Endeavorers indeed; if we fail in it we may have the name of Endeavorers, but not its heart.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. lxxxix, 1-4; xcii, 1, 2; Matt. v, 16; John v, 39; Matt. xxv, 31-46; John xv, 1-15; xvii, 9-23; Acts i, 1-11; I Cor. xv, 53; Gal. vi, 1-10; Eph. vi, 14-18; Phil. ii, 1-12.

The Near Kingdom.

Whenever we do one a kindness,
How near to the kingdom we seem!
What a light from it streams through our blindness
Till we walk for a time in its gleam!

When the soul swells in smiles of pure pleasure,
Perchance at the child by the way,
And we would we could give without measure,
Heaven opens about us that day.

When with pain of another's disaster
The pitiful heart is half riven
And the tears follow faster and faster,
Those tears are the dew out of heaven.

Whenever the love of our neighbor
And the love of our Lord work together,
For a moment we cease from our labor
And we breathe in the heavenly weather!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford in Christian Endeavor World.

Laughter as a Christian Duty.

There is a place in this world and a mission for humor. The man who can make others laugh may be a great blessing to his fellows. There are times in one's experience when a bit of fun is better, more a means of grace, than a serious sermon would be. There are times when the best help we can give to a friend is to make him laugh. The wise man says, "A merry heart is a good medicine."

A hearty laugh would cure many a sickly feeling, driving away the blues and changing the whole aspect of life for a man. The gift of bright, cheerful humor is one to be envied. The man who can keep people laughing at the table is both a promoter of health and a dispenser of happiness. We may set laughter down, therefore, among Christian duties.—Forward.

20 Days **ONLY 20 DAYS** 20 Days

Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1908

is the day when you can buy goods at less than the actual cost to manufacture.

SHAPIRO BROTHERS

WILL START THE LARGEST CLEARANCE SALE OF THE SEASON.

This is a Clearance Sale of all seasonable merchandise for men, boys, women and children. A rare opportunity for the people of Mapleton and vicinity to buy Winter Goo s at prices that will amaze them. This sale will start on Tuesday, January 14th, at 9 o'clock sharp. First come, first choice. Don't put it off; come first and get the best.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Worth of Winter Goods

for men, boys, women and children—Hats, Caps, Shoes, Furnishings and supplies of all kinds, Ladies' Coats, Underwear, Men's Suits, Boys' and Children's Clothing at less than cost to manufacture.

We Will Say Frankly that we are compelled to convert **Merchandise into Cash** in order to meet obligations. Money **Is Needed in 20 Days**

Our Clearance Sale is a decidedly different affair from the average sales of the kind. Time and time again the people of this vicinity have been hoodwinked by the glittering advertisements that have been scattered broadcast by unscrupulous fakirs, whose sole object was to get your money, and when you got home you examined your goods and nearly always found you had paid more than actual price for an inferior grade of unreliable merchandise. Our sale is different. We want the skeptic, the doubter, and the bargain hunter all to be here. All we ask is an inspection; come and see for yourself.

THE Condition of the Money MARKET and its relation to the manufacturers, is responsible for this great clearance SALE.

Money Must Arrive in 20 Days

PRICES GETTING AN AWFUL SHOCK

FOR MEN AND BOYS	
A Fine Suit of Clothes, all to match, worth $7, sizes 36-42, yours at	$4.49
A Full Suit of Clothes, all to match, black and fancy, at	$5.98
You may bring it back if not satisfied.	
Men's all-wool Overcoats, worth $10, for	$5.98
Men's Black Overcoats, worth $12 and $13, at	$7.49
Men's Corduroy Pants, worth 1.98, price	$1.29
Men's Dress Pants, fancy thread, worth 3, price	$1.48
Boys' Suits, sizes 3 to 8, worth 2.00, at	$1.25
Boys' Suits, ages 9 to 16, heavy material, worth 2.49, price	$1.50
Men's Dress Shirts, 50-cent kind	38c
Men's Dress Lion Brand Shirt	75c

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Turkey Red Handkerchiefs 8 cent kind at	4c
Canvas Gloves, 10c grade	8c
Men's Suspenders 25 cent grade	15c
50 cent grade	37c
Men's 50 and 75c Leather Gloves and Mittens, lined and unlined	37c
Men's Shirts & Drawers, heavy fleece lined 50c kind	37c
Heavy Caps, 25c kind,	19c
Heavy Sweaters, 75c kind	38c
Men's Shoes, 2.25 kind	$1.75
Table Oil Cloth, 18 cents everywhere, here at	13c
Sulphur, 7 pounds for	25c
Calico, good quality, yd	5½c
Table Linen, 55c kind	40c
Stove Pipe, per joint	12c
Sheets, large size,	49c

For WOMEN & CHILDREN	
LADIES' SHOES, were 3.00, now	$1.98
ALL DRESS GOODS greatly reduced	
LADIES' FURS that sold for 2.50, now	$1.58
LADIES' FURS that sold for 3.00, now	$1.75
Colored Percale that sold for 12c, now	9c
MANY OTHER ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES.	
LADIES' VESTS AND Pants, were 25c, now	19c
LADIES' FASCINATORS, were 35c, now	20c
LADIES' Wool Underwear, were 1.00, now	75c
CHILDRENS' COATS, were 1.50, now	69c
LADIES' SHOES, were 2.50, now	$1.69

MISCELLANEOUS.	
SILK—all Silks reduced, 50 cent grade	35c
R & G CORSETS, 1.00 Corsets for	85c
LADIES' WAISTS, 1.00 and 1.25 waist sale price	75c
LADIES' SKIRTS, 2.50, sale price	$1.49
LADIES' COATS, were 15.00, for	$10.98
LADIES' COATS, were 12.98, now	$7.98
LADIES' RAIN COATS, were 12.98, now	$7.98
some at	$4.00
BLANKETS, 11-4, were 1.25, sale price	89c
BLACK SILK, yd wide, worth 1.25, sale price	89c
BLANKETS, all wool, were 5.00, now	$3.48
Wool Hose, 25c kind	15c
Pins with Sharp Points, 3 packs for	5c

ALL OUR HIGH GRADE SUITS AND OVERCOATS HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

This sale will be one of the sales that will be remembered, as the extremely low prices will astonish you. No man, woman or child can afford to miss this sale. Remember, these stupendous bargains will be placed on sale on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, at 9 a. m. sharp. SALE LASTS 20 DAYS.

Shapiro Bros., Mapleton Depot, Pa.

DeWITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS FOR

BACKACHE

Weak Kidneys, Lame Back and Inflammation of the Bladder

A WEEK'S TREATMENT 25c

SOLD BY WRIGHT & DELL.